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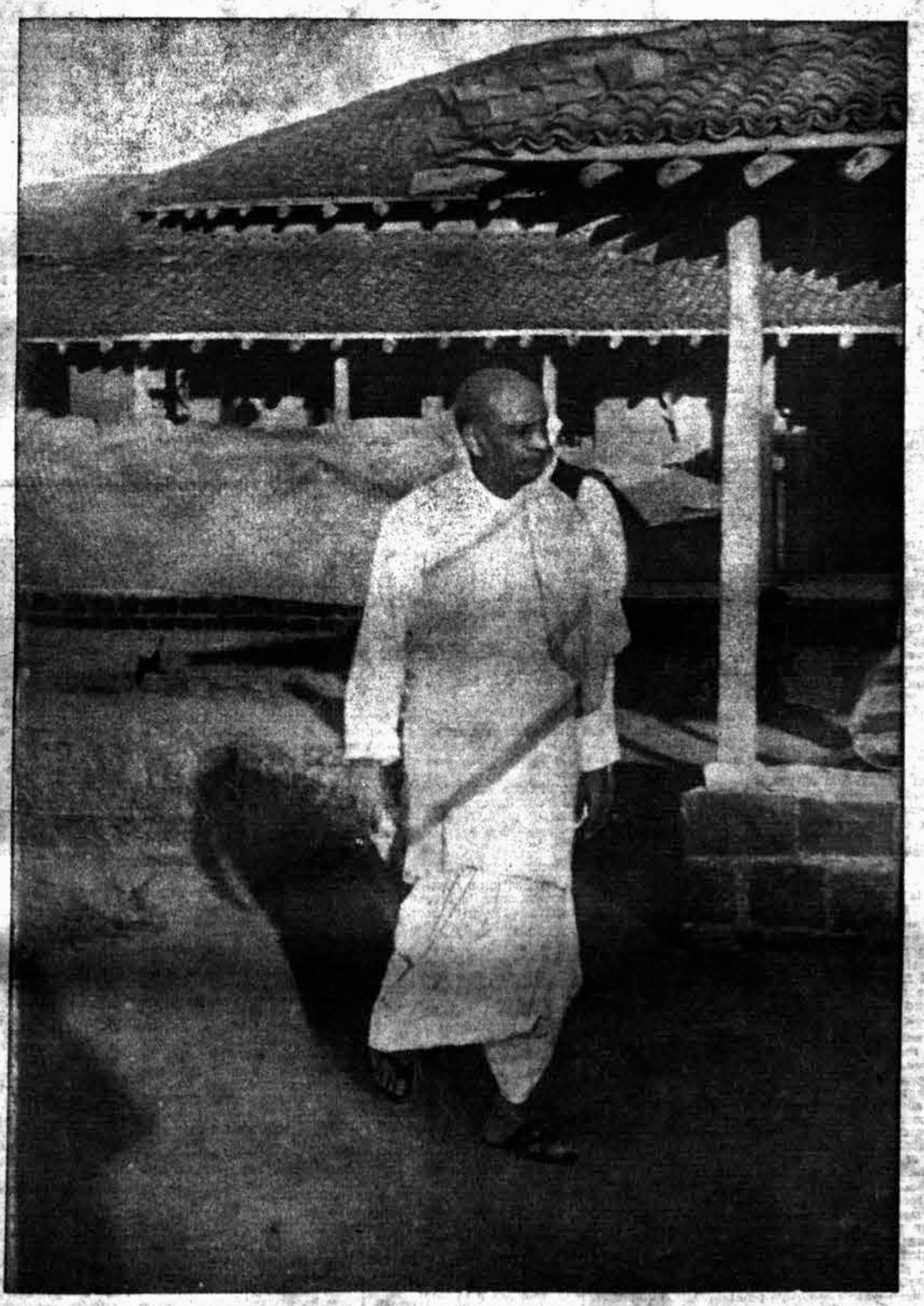
JOURNEY'S END



AMONG the galaxy of great men who have recently passed away, India is most hit by the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. As unifier of Free India and the most dominating figure on the political scene, only next to Mahatma Gandhi, the void created by his death will be hard to fill. Above the Sardar is seen on the Sevagram grounds after meeting the Mahatma.

Man Power Plan For India

(SEE PAGE 25)

Varieties Of 'Cow Tree'

★

BY K. VENTESHWAR RAO

OUR learned Food Minister must deserve our praise, when he had recently recalled to our minds the existence of the 'Cow Tree'.

Our newspapers have at once sneered at him by saying that "India's yet-to-be born bonny babies would thrive on this botanical boon of Venezuela".

But the fact goes that wonders of Nature abound in the vegetable kingdom and the Cow Tree is one of them, whether we believe it or not. When we are prepared to believe that a Silver Lodide Generator machine devised by Dr. Irving of the Water Resources Development Corporation of Pasodonia (California) was able to produce 3 (followed by 16 zeroes) nos. of artificial rain drops in a minute, why should we not believe the existence of a plant produced by Nature itself?

The Cow tree which bears the botanical name of Brosimum galactodendron belongs to the Natural Order of Artocarpaceae (Moraceae) commonly called the Mulberry Family or the Nettle Family. The plant was also called by Humboldt as Calactodendron Utile. The Cow Tree is also called the Milk Tree (Arbol de Leche).

It is found in Venezuela (or Little Venice), North Cordillera (Peru) of S. America. The Breadnut Tree (Brosimum Alicastrum) is a native of Central America and Jamaica. Its fruit is cooked and eaten. South America is thus reputed to give us some plant philanthropes. Besides the Milk Tree, the Quinine Tree (Cinchona Succirubra), named after the wife of Count Chinchon, Viceroy of Peru in the 17th century, hails from the Andes in S. America. From the bitter bark of this Peruvian tree only, the quinine is extracted for use in malaria

Other allied Indian plants belonging to the same family to which Brosimum belongs are the common jack fruit tree (Artocapus Intergrifolia) and the Bread Fruit Tree of Tahiti (Artocarpus Incisa). The latter is a beautiful, quick-growing tree with multiple, incised, lobed leaves and producing seeded and seedless and edible fruits used as vegetable.

●

When the trunk of Brosimum Galactodendron is cut or bruised by making incisions or notches, it exudes copiously a thick yellow juice, which closely resembles cow's milk both in appearance and in quality, though rapidly thickening on its surface. Most of the 'milk' is concentrated in the stem itself. The milk is wholesome, sweet and of pleasant taste.

It is used as an important article of food by the natives, who greedily fill their buckets with the milk tapped from the tree. Some of it will be consumed at once on the spot and the surplus carried home for their children.

It was Addison, who was credited with the following saying: "Even the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom, and trodden weeds send out a rich perfume"

The above quotation, which is true with the Milk Tree has been beautifully expanded in the following lines of Humboldt who made extensive discovery of this plant...."On the barren flank of a rock grows a tree with coriaceous and dry leaves. Its large woody roots can scarcely penetrate into the stone. For several months of the year, not a single shower moistens its foliage. Its branches appear dead and dried; but when the trunk is pierced, there flows from it a sweet and nourishing milk. It is at the rising of the sun that this vegetable fountain is most abundant. The chemical principles that were found to be peculiar to animals are found in plants;—a common chain links together all organic Nature".....It is a real mystery to find milk springing from mother through the agency of

"A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the sweet earth's flowing breast".

●

Just as some low people trade in the glorious names of great ones,

(Continued on Page 31)

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
the NEONTETRA
FROM BRAZIL, ACTUALLY GLOWS LIKE A COLORED TRAFFIC SIGNAL, WITH A GREEN BODY AND RED TAIL!
EVERY HICKORY TREE GROWING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT WHEN PIONEERS LANDED, WAS PROBABLY PLANTED BY A SQUIRREL!
ONE TREE ON TOP OF ANOTHER!
A STRANGLER FIG, 25 YEARS OLD, IS GROWING ON TOP OF THE TRUNK OF AN OAK TREE, 150 YEARS OLD, AT TROPICAL HOBBYLAND, MIAMI, FLORIDA—
BIRDS EATING FIG BERRIES, THEN WIPING THEIR BILLS ON ANOTHER TREE, CAUSE: THIS FREAK—
THE GIANT WALKING STICK, OF AUSTRALIA, IS FOURTEEN INCHES LONG!

WEEK-END FUN

"What do you think you're doing?" said the conductor angrily to the short-sighted trombonist during a rehearsal.

"So sorry. There's a fly crawling on my page and I keep playing him."

★

The family and the dinner guest had seated themselves at the table, when the lady of the house noted an important omission. "Betty," she asked her little daughter, "why on earth didn't you put a knife and fork at Mr. White's place?"

"I didn't think he'd need them," Betty replied. "Daddy said that he eats like a horse."

★

A young girl had been entertaining her beau until the late hours. There was a knock at the door and her father entered.

"What is it, dady?" she asked.

Her father held out an umbrella "Give this to Charlie," he said quietly. "We might have rain before morning."

★

A woman called for jury duty refused to serve because she didn't believe in capital punishment.

Trying to persuade her, the judge explained: "This is merely a case where a wife is suing her husband because she gave him one thousand dollars to pay for a fur coat and he lost the money in a poker game."

"I'll serve," said the lady. "I could be wrong about capital punishment."

★

On vacation from school, I had been making the rounds of Los Angeles business houses one day vainly looking for a summer job. Finally I decided to tackle just one more establishment and really sell myself. I proceeded to enact the part of a live wire—oozed confidence and vitality, talked fast and assuredly, then searched my mind for a final punchline.

"In short," I concluded, "do you have an opening for an enterprising young man?"

"Yes, young man, I do," said the manager wearily, "and close it gently as you go out."

★

Norman Thomas, who has a million anecdotes up his sleeve, once had a lawyer friend who dropped into the corner butcher shop and got into quite a conversation. "What would you do, sir," the butcher asked, "if a neighbourhood dog kept coming in and stealing meat?"

"Why I'd make his owner pay for it, of course," replied the lawyer.

"In that case you owe me fifteen dollars," the butcher said, elated, "because it's your dog."

The lawyer smiled. "Fair enough," he agreed, "just deduct the fifteen dollars from the twenty-five dollars you owe me for advice!"

haled."

Slipping out one evening for a bridge game with the boys, the young surgeon tossed his wife the most high-sounding excuse he could thing of: "Very important case," he said solemnly. "There are three doctors there already."

★

"My, how you've changed! You used to have thick black hair and now you're bald. You used to have a ruddy complexion and now you're pale. You used to be fat and now you're thin. I'm surprised, Mr. Canning."

"But I'm not Mr. Canning."

"Look! You've even changed your name!"

★

Sandy was learning to play the bagpipes. One night, while he strutted about the room, skirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest.

"That's an awful' noise ye're making," she said.

Sandy sat down and took off his boots, then got up and resumed in his stokinged feet.

★

A new gob was sent aloft one night with strict orders to report all lights—"all light," it was emphasised. As soon as he hit the crow's-nest, he sang out:

"Light no. sir. Two points off the star-board bow."

The officer screwed the glass in his eye and scanned the horizon. Not being able to raise anything, he asked "Can you make her out?"

"She is the moon sir."

★

A Holywood luminary, testifying in a minor breach of contract case, was asked to identify himself.

"I am the world's greatest actor," he told the court with simple dignity.

One of his friends chided him next day, "Don't you think that boost you gave yourself was a little too thick?"

"Usually I avoid any kind of self-praise," said the film idol, "but remember, this time they had me under oath."

★

A lady from Los Angeles, visiting Tia Juana, bought an alleged genuine Mexican hairless puppy from a vendor for fifty dollars.

In 6 months the animal had grown into a huge mongrel, about the size of a Newfoundland. Once again she visited the Mexican resort and encountered the same dog vendor. In no uncertain terms she told him what she thought about the deal.

The vendor listened to her accusations patiently in pained surprise, and finally he asked: "Senora, we're you leeve?"

"In Los Angeles," was the impatient reply.

"Ah w'at you expect, Senora? In those so wonderful climate, those little pup she can't help grow beeg like calf."

Mrs. Samuel Johnson

★

By C. R. NARASIMHAN

OF Dr. Johnson, the literary colossus of his age, Sir Joshua Reynolds' daughter observed that he 'set a higher value upon female friendship than perhaps most men'.

Johnson as a moralist is characterised by remarkable sanity, his steadiness of virtue, his unswerving fortitude in doing the right unmoved by odium or ridicule. Mixed up with many prejudices and some absurdities (which, thanks to Boswell serve mainly to endear Johnson to us) there is always the grave moral tone, the solid commonsense, an acute knowledge of human nature, melancholy but never cynical. By the time he fringed upon middle age he had become in morals as well as in literature, considerably larger than life.

We see him then, massive with accretions of authority with an air of judicial finality, as an ideal figure commanding filial reverence, reliable, a little terrifying, an authority whose praise was worth wishing for and whose censure chastening and with whom a lightly amorous frolicsomeness could be experienced with pleasure but without fear. So far as we know, he let himself in no sexual indulgence outside the conjugal confines and he was widowed at 43. He appears, therefore, to have consoled both his masculine and melancholic nature by affectionate social intimacies with women of some charm and calibre (Mrs. Thrale, Fanny Burney, Hanna Moore, Molly Aston, not at any rate, to name them all) and to have demanded an exalted standard, an "endearing elegance" in his female friendships.

No man more than Johnson ever enjoyed the society of the tea-table or assigned a higher worth on the company of elegant, sensible and vivacious women. The happiest time of his life, he told Mrs. Thrale was when he spent "one whole evening" talking with Molly Aston—"the loveliest creature I ever saw," and a wit and a scholar too. "That indeed was not happiness, it was rapture; but the thoughts of it sweetened the whole year."

In Boswell's 'Life of Johnson', the affair of love, on the rare occasions it is hinted at is treated either as a theme for poets or as an occasion for prudence. The Johnson who played the elephant with the little Thrales—who if he had "no duties and no reference to futurity" would have enjoyed his life "in driving briskly with a pretty woman in a post-chaise"—the Johnson who had "more fun and comical humour and a love of nonsense about him" that almost anybody that Fanny Burney saw, is sparsely figured or rarely called up in Boswell's pages. This side of Johnson was not to be brushed aside but it made Boswell jealous and uneasy and he had neither eyes nor ears for ladies when Johnson was in the room and seems almost to have grudged or even resented his hero's gallantry because it offered so little to the reporter.

His moral rigidity goes far to explain, if explanation be needed, his somewhat curious marriage. His wife, Tetty, has been very much laughed at. The boys at Johnson's short-lived 'academy' set up the joke, Garrick later improved and perpetuated; and it is improbable that she will ever come to have much dignity in the eyes of posterity, having to get the better of, poor creature, the irresistible jests of female middle-age, fatness, bulky bosom and a doting upon cordials and cosmetics. Yet we know that Johnson thought her amiably beautiful and there is much to account for his immaculate passion, however grotesque the pair might have appeared to frivolous schoolboys (never the most delicate of observers) and to David Garrick.

It is not uncommon for a man of stern instincts and strong principles to be very uxorious; it is his gayest solution most gladly accepted, and for the eighteen years of his married life Johnson seems to have brought to bear on one point all his love of the ordinary and everyday sort in Elizabeth Johnson, his Tetty.

And Tetty herself is not to be despised though she married a man of twenty-five, when she was bordering on fifty (in itself something of an achievement calling for compliments) and was in some ways ridiculous. She realized the nature of Johnson's quality when he was poor and unknown and his appearance so unprepossessing that

Continued on Page 31)

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NEPAL AT CROSS ROADS OF HISTORY

Inside Story Of Failure Of Revolution

BY SHIBDAS BANERJI

HERE is the inside story of Nepal, the story as to why the revolution failed.

While the Red Star looms large across the Himalayan Sangri La, autocracy hardly is the remedy for a State where except for the upper 2 the people never have had a square meal in their lives.

The writer of this article who saw the Nepalese Revolution from close quarters takes the lid off the Nepalese conundrum.

I SAW the battle of liberation fought in Nepal. The liberated Birganj Sector fell to the Rana regime within my sight. When the liberators left the city of Birganj an old man in rags whispersed in agony, "Oh, God, where are we!"

The words struck me, the five unadorned simple words of the wrinkled old man, "Oh God, where are we!"

It is not for the proverbial future historians alone to size up and write the history of today's Nepal. It even could be done by the chronicler of today who has studied Nepal from close quarters and has seen something of the freedom's fight for Nepal from within and without the State.

FACT NUMBER ONE about Nepal is its King for a little over a century never could act as a King should. He remained a figurehead, a puppet in the hands of his Prime Minister

FACT NUMBER TWO is that half of the revenues of this 56,000 square-mile state for 104 years went into the unfathomable pockets of the Prime Minister irrespective of the consequent disastrous consequences

FACT NUMBER THREE is during these 104 years of the regime of the Prime Minister, who is also called the Maharaja, the State has been ruled for the benefit of the Prime Minister and his family alone. The proof of this lies in the 'fact' that while the people of the State, who number 55 lacs, went broke day by day and lived under the borderline of utter starvation, the Prime Minister's bank balances outside the State ballooned up into astronomical figures. The present Prime Ministers' accounts in the Calcutta and London banks alone would testify to what I have just said.

FACT NUMBER FOUR is that this amazing personal fortune could only be amassed by the Prime Minister by ruthless and systematic oppression of the people and extraction of the last pie from them. So power and more power was usurped by the Prime Minister. He became the One-Man of the State—the God to the people. His word became the law unto them. Opposition anywhere in any form was met with ruthless repression.

FACT NUMBER FIVE is a few of the Prime Minister's own relatives, distant and near, became jealous of his mounting power and wealth. These disgruntled and resentful blue-blooded people formed a group amongst themselves. They stewed themselves in their own juice sometimes showing open resentment against the Prime Minister which inevitably resulted in their expulsion from the State and exile into India.

FACT NUMBER SIX about the State of Nepal is that many common men in the State, having received education in India and having seen something of the freedom movement here formed a party of their own and called it the Nepalese Congress Party. It's headquarters has always been in Calcutta. The Party has it's own official organ 'NEPAL TODAY' published monthly from Calcutta.

Strange Bed-fellows

FACT NUMBER SEVEN is that some of the exiled Ranas openly joined the Congress to fight for "their" rights. When the Congress fought for a democratic Government in Nepal with the King as their constitutional head the Ranas fought for the humiliation of the Prime Minister, their tormentor.

The Ranas and the Congressmen have always been what they call strange bed-fellows.

These Seven Facts apart, the King in the meanwhile had his sumptuous palace, fleet of cars, gardens, good European clothes, number of wives, children and lovely looking grandchildren-but absolutely no, not an iota of power! He was in the hands of the Prime Minister a virtual prisoner.

The present King, His Majesty the Maharajadhiraja Tribuvane Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahdur Shmesher Jung, when he grew up to be a man, came to hate this peculiar setup and resented the activities of the Prime Minister and felt inclined to be 'soft' towards the opposition. It was just a case of logical subtraction; nothing more, nothing less.

This then was the position till India's achievement of independence in 1947. When India became free, the Government of India repeatedly urged upon the Nepalese Government to introduce reforms in the State and liberalise the laws. While New Delhi and Khatmandu went on exchanging unending monotonus series of voluminous 'notes' and *aide memoirs* the people inside Nepal were choked under the Rana's rule. Dissatisfaction prevailed and the freedom movement started functioning from, for the first time, the underground.

In February, 1950, the Prime Minister, H. H. Maharaja Mohan Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana came to New Delhi to negotiate. After 'cordial talks and hopeful negotiation' he took back to Khatmandu some papers-a bundle of it. But that was all. Nothing came out of it. No reforms were forthcoming.

In the meanwhile Red Star loomed across Nepal's shoulders—in Tibet, The Roof Of the World!

The current started stirring in Nepal.

The gong was struck.

The undergrouned workers from within the State and without met at the Indo-Nepal Border at Bargonia on September 16, 1950. REVOLUTION WAS IN THE AIR.

Dussera Day was fixed as the D-Day of the coup. Somehow the secret leaked out. And then came down the axe from the "God"—the Prime Minister.

..The axe crushed many a people including some of the most prominent Ranas of Khatmandu. Many, according to a report from Khatmandu, were shot dead, while of many others there is absolutely no report of their whereabouts.

The King fled. He fled with with his "three boxes" and practically the whole family came with him The King's escape may just be a coincidence with the 2nd D-Day. No body knows. But nevertheless the King's arrival in India syncronised with the bloody revolution.

It still remains a mystery how and why a grandson of the King who has now been declared to be the new King could be left behind by the royal party.

It is so strange how could the mother with all her jewels and lip-stick fly to India leaving her 3-year-old milk-fed baby behind!

The mother's negligence has caused a national scandal in Nepal. The negligence is also causing headache to many a State outside Nepal. Britain, for instance is interested in Nepal, for out of Nepal she gets the cannon-fodder. America too is interested. As is she interested in every other state in the world. But in the meanwhile the Prime Minister of Nepal was secretly coding and decoding messages with Pakistan to help Nepal's case at Lake Success. Wasn't India abetting the Congress insurgents? And wasn't Indian territory being used by the 'muderers'—the insurgents?

In the meanwhile Birganj fell. It fell as if only to prove that the insurgents could not get their supplies from across the border.

For all purposes the present revolution in Nepal is finished.

The revolution, writing from my personal knowledge, actually got its first momentum from the occupation of Birganj, the second biggest town in Nepal. The idea was to fork out and spread out operations all over from this sector. The people were solidly behind the insurgents. The rebels were not only ill-equipped, unprepared and untrained but they were also betrayed. The story of that betrayal has yet to be written. That could only be written when clouds are cleared from the Nepalese sky.

There has been a lot of talk about reasons of the failure of the revolution.

In my opinion the revolution would have never failed if only the exiled King instead of enjoying the sumptuous hospitality of New Delhi and fox-trotting at the Hotel Imperial had gone to the FRONT where he was egerly awaited by the rebel leaders. At a call from him, the PANCH SARKAR, the whole Government Army and the people would have revolted and joined the insurgents to liquidate the ruthless regime of the TIN SARKAR, the Prime Minister.

NEPAL BABA OF RANTALAI

"Miracle cure" 11-year-old Nepal Baba of Rantalai, where tens of thousands of the sick and suffering wended their way by all means of transport from all parts of India in the hope of relief. But now the eminent Nobel Prize-winner Indian scientist Sir C. V. Raman has called the whole show a racket. The Pradhan Committee, appointed by the Orissa Government has also come to similar conclusion and both have warned dissuading the gullible public from seeking these miracle cures.

IN ROLE OF JOURNALISTS

Three popular cine-stars—(from left) Yashodra Katju, Vanamala and Leela Chitnis—who played the role of three journalists in the skit "The Eighth Wonder" enacted at Sundera bai Hall in aid of the blind.

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THE HEEL OF ACHILLES

By ASUDE

ON the occasion of the last Annual Session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, two sketches by Mr. Asude ("Asude") were presented at New Delhi on the night of December 4th for the entertainment of the delegates.

The first, "The Newsmakers", produced by the Little Theatre Group of New Delhi, was a "Fantasy of the Future", and gave a highly diverting picture of an Editor who wanted events to be made to happen by his reporters, if they did not in the ordinary course, so as to "make" news for his paper, "Daily Roarer."

The second "The Heel of Achilles", was a burlesque of a Member of the Indian Parliament preparing his speech for the "House" in the midst of interruptions. This was produced by the author with himself in the leading role. Mr. De's sharp and humorous wisecracks drew spontaneous laughter from the audience throughout the rendering of the harassed M. P.'s part elicited warm congratulations.

Four characters will appear in this scene. THE GREAT MAN (G/M) HIS WIFE (W.), HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY (P.S.), and a servant.

The Great Man is a Member of Parliament engaged in preparing a Speech at a Session of the House.

The scene opens in a semi-office lounge in the G. M.'s house. The P. S. is engaged in typing out something at feverish speed.

The G. M. enters.

G. M. Hullo! Still at that letter? (The P. S. stops typing and looks at the G.M.) Have you noted the time, Bhatiya? It is past eight and I have got to have that speech ready by nine-thirty.....You have typed what I gave you last night?

P. S. Yes, Sir.

G. M. Right, but it is the end which matters most, you know. The winding-up! I couldn't get it right last night but I think I have got it now. Come and take down. (P. S. comes to the other table and sits down, book and pencil in hand. The G. M. starts dictating. He will be moving about the room, and sometimes sunk in thought.....)

G. M. Read out the last sentence of what I gave you. Will you?

P. S. (Arranging the typed sheets to order) "That is why, Sir, I support the abolition of the Zamindari system in this country.

G. M. Yes.....(movements)..... Now get on.....

I think Sir, it is time that this unfortunate country of ours woke up to the realities of the situation. And the sooner we did so, the better for all of us. It is time that this community of overgrown infants,—— our overfed Zamindars,——realised that the old order has gone and will never return. They must reconcile themselves to the New Order, the Order of Democracy,——where all men will be equal and the incidents of an effete and decadent system will vanish like a bad dream. Hear, hear."

P. S. But Sir, shall I put down "Hear Hear"?

G. M. of course! There must be a "Hear Hear" after that! It is not allowed in the House, but I am sure somebody is bound to say it.

P. S. Very good Sir. "Hear Hear."

G.M. "This benighted land of ours, this Hindusthan, is already torn into a hundred castes, communities, races, factions, sections, and sub-sections. We have Hindus, Muhammedans, Christians, Parsis, Jains, Buddhists. We have Brahmins, Kaysthas, Vaidyas, Shias, Sunnis, Digambaris, Swetambaris, and so on. Hundreds of factions. And then there is that vast multitude of Depressed classes and Skeduled Castes."

P.S. "Skeduled", Sir?

G.M. Yes. Never heard of "Skeduled Castes"? Castes who are listed in a Skedule?

P.S. "Skedule" Sir?

G.M. Yes, Skedule. (Spells it) S. c, h, e, d, u, l, e.

P.S. But that is "schedule" Sir, is it not?

G.M. Where did you learn that? At Shool?

P.S. "School" Sir?

G.M. Yes, School. S, c, h, o, o, l.

P.S. (Amazed) But that is "School" Sir!

G.M. Why? Why is s, c, h, o, o, l "School" if s, c, h,e, d, u, l, e, is "schedule" ? ..... No, no if "school" is "shool", then 'skedule' must be 'skedule'. Got that?

P.S. Yes Sir.

G.M. Yes. Remember that ..... (More brooding and pacing of the floor.... "There is the vast multitude of Depressed and Skeduled Castes. And yet, there is some basis for the birth and growth of these vast sub-sections, some social, political, or economic foundation for their existence. But what justification is there for the perpetuation of this bloated aristocracy built upon the misfortunes and miseries of a past generation? .... No Sir, they have got to resign themselves to the inevitable, the inexorable turn of Destiny's wheel. They must be men amongst men, stand shoulder to shoulder with the hoi pollol, the proletariat. They must be prepared to bid good-bye to the serfdom and vassalage on which they have fattened for centuries. They must learn how to do things for themselves. They must learn to eat and drink and bathe and dress and move without the mollycoddling of a retinue of slaves. That is what their lives are today, our Zamindars", ——— they cannot do a single thing for themselves. Their needs are legion, and they have to have an army of mercenaries to pander to those needs. But we, who are of the modern era, we, who believe in the Equality of Man, the dignity of labour, and the simplicity of life, — — we shall have to tell them straight: Thus far hast thou come, but further thou shall not go. You must stand on your own legs, —- gird up your loins, ---- and come down and work as others do. You have to do what they have done in Russia. There is no such thing as a "servant" in that New World. Do they not live?"..... (A knocking is heard at the floor"). Hullo! What is that? (To the P.S.) Go and tell whoever it may be that I must not be disturbed for another half-an-hour. My God! It is nearly nine, and I have still got to get that thing by heart, and the House starts at half-past ten. (The P.S. has, in the meantime, gone to the door and returned) Well, what is it?

P.S. The tailor came Sir, and left your sherwani. Here it is.

G.M. Good Heavens! I had forgotten all (Shows bundle) about it! So he must come now, at the last minute, with the sherwani which I have to put on in an hour, and I have still to finish that speech! What a life! ("Sighs deeply"). Well, I suppose, I will have to look at it. (The P.S. puts the parcel down which the G.M. opens. He gives one look at the front of the coat garment and reels back. He says nothing but sinks into a padded chair and holds his head in his hands.... "The P.S., surprised, and gets up and comes nearer".)

P.S. Anything wrong Sir?

(The G.M. says nothing for a few moments —and then looks up).

G.M. You ask me if anything is wrong? (The P.S. says nothing.) Will you pick up that thing (points at the sherwani) and hold it up? (The P.S. still mystified, does so). You see what wrong?

P.S. (Looks at the sherwani closely) I am afaid Sir, ——

G.M. (Cutting in) Count the buttons, man, count the buttons! How many do you make?

P.S. (After counting) Eleven Sir.

G.M. (Suddenly flaring up) And I told that fool of a tailor that there must be twelve. Now, how am I going to wear that wretched thing today?

P.S. But Sir, (stops hesitatingly).

G.M. But what?

P.S. Perhaps nobody will notice the missing button.

G.M. Yes, that's what YOU say? Do you know that eleven buttons went out of fashion six months ago? Don't you know that that was why I had given this special order? You say, nobody will notice the missing button. I know at least twenty men who will notice it. Some will even mention it. What on earth am I going to do? What a life! What a life! (Paces the floor dejectedly).

P.S. (After giving the G.M. ten seconds) Is the speech finished Sir?

G.M. What? The speech? No, it is not finished. Where were we? (Before the P.S. can reply, a knocking is heard again). My God! Who is this time? (P.A. goes to the door and returns).

P.S. Your breakfast Sir.

G.M. Breakfast? But is this the time for thinking of breakfast? (Pause) All right, have it brought in. I shall take it if I have the time for it. (Pause for the tray to be brought in by a servant and placed on a table....The G.M. gives a casual glance at the tray and gives vent to an exclamation) Ch'k! Ch'k! Ch'k! What's all this? I don't see any papaiya. Do you see any, Bhatiya?

P.S. No Sir, no papaiya. But there are grapes, and apples, and Malta oranges. And bananas.

G.M. (In disgust) B-ana-n-a-s! A straw I care for your bananas! How do you think I can carry on without papaiyas? You know very well that it is the only thing which agrees with me?....Let us see (Inspects the food on the tray)....So! There is no barfi—either.... (In a decisive tone) No. I won't have any breakfast. Have it taken away.

P.S. But Sir,— —

G.M. No, don't try to argue. I will NOT have that muck! No papaiya no barfi. What does my wife think? That I am lazing away the whole day like her? Have it taken away at once! I WON'T HAVE IT. (The P.S. makes a gesture to the servant who goes out with the tray). Now....let me see,....where was I?

P.S. "There is no such thing as a servant in that New World. Do they not live?

G.M. New World? What new world?

P.S. Russia, you said Sir.

G.M. Oh Russia! I see. Of course, of course....(Again a knocking is heard). I say, this is insufferable. Send away whoever it may be. I will NOT be disturbed any more. Drive him out. (P.S. returns from the door on some concern).

P.S. Sir, it is Madam. She has brought the tray back.

G.M. What! (The G.M.'s wife has by this time come into the room holding the tray which she puts down on a table.) Now what is all this? Why have you brought it back? (She is about open her lips when the G.M. breaks in) No, I won't have it, I tell you. I won't. If you can't give me such simple things as some papaiya and a couple of barfis in the morning, I had better not have anything at all.

W. But there was no papaiya in the market.

G.M. Which market? Did the man go to the old town? Did he try Motibazar? Subzimundi?

W. No, if he had done so, it would have been very late.

G.M. I see. And the barfis? Were they also not available in the market?

W. No. All "barfis" have been prohibited by the rationing order. That was why I got Karachi halwa for you.

G.M. Karachi Halwa! You can take it yourself. Do you want me to burst in the house like a balloon with your Karachi halwa?

W. I am sorry, but you may take a little of it. It won't do you any harm if you do not take much.

G.M. You think I can carry on for the whole day with a spoonful of that halwa of yours? No it is better that I do not have any at all.

W. Now don't be angry. Do listen to me and have a little of it. You know you fall ill if you fast.

G.M. Oh I know that very well!.... All right! Anything for peace. Leave the tray there, and please leave me alone for half-an-hour more. Just half-an-hour. PLEASE! (Wife goes out in despair. Bhatiya, you bolt that door (P.A. bolts the door). Now, let us have done with this miserable business. Where was I? Yes, Yes, I remember. Something about servants.

P. S. "There is no such a thing as a servant in that New World. Do they not live?"

G. M. Yes, yes, I remember .....Now carry on....."If they can do without servants, so should we! So should these gilded scions of an ancient aristocracy. When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then a gentleman? The day has arrived when we must hew our own wood and draw our own water. That is the way, the only way in which this misery-struck country of ours can return to her pristine glory! Applause.'

P S. Shall I put down "applause". Sir?

G. M. Of course! There will be applause after that, I am sure of it.

P. A. Is that the end of the speech, Sir?

G. M. (After a little thinking) Yes, I think so. I think that will make a good ending ...Yes, leave it at that. The essence of good speaking is to know where to stop. Now get along with it and bring it back as quick as you can. (As the P. S. is about to leave the room). And

(Continued on page 27)

"WEEK-END'S WORK"

Smith. N. E. A. Service Inc.

"The American Way"

Ficklen in 'The Dallas Morning News'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

MODERATE SPECIALISATION

A Hunt Through The Commoner Varieties Of The Stamps Of Great Britain

MOST collectors of moderate means feel at some stage or other of their progress in the hobby that they have reached a dead end. They no longer derive much pleasure from commoner specimens and they cannot afford to become specialists.

If anyone these days chooses a stamp like the penny black of Great Britain and intends plating it or even getting together a representative lot of the corner letters, he would have to have unlimited funds at his command. While if—as WAS sometimes done in the early days—a man wants to specialise in the earlies of any of the scarcer colonies, with completion as his aim, he might as well give up before starting.

Many of this type of item—SPECIALIST items—seldom come on the market at all, let alone at a reasonable price, and the collector soon finds that he loses heart, and either changes over to something uncongenial to him or abandons the hobby altogether.

Specialisation In Common Stamps

But there is such a thing as moderate specialisation. Not the excessive going into detail of a single issue or stamp but the concentration on a particular class of material. This choice of what to specialise in is a purely arbitrary one, and for this very reason affords a scope and freedom that is not possible under any other circumstances.

Suppose we take the "Red Book" first. There are a number of items in the very first country—Great Britain—that lend themselves admirably to the moderate specialist. The best of the lot is the "Penny Red" of 1858. This is a common stamp that is met with in thousands in every large lot even at the present day. Most of the specimens are in atrocious condition, but it has also to be taken into account that in those far off days the postal authorities were not unduly bothered about the whims and fancies of the philatelist.

Looking at this issue in detail, we find that many of the stamps are priced at a few pence and, in practice this means that they are available at a fraction of catalogue value. But not all plates are common. The last three plates are fairly scarce and one at least—No. 77—is a major rarity. These stamps can always be had in fair bulk from a number of British dealers, and there is a lot of pleasure to be had in sorting and grading the various items.

Classification

The varieties in this particular stamp are often highly priced but it is certainly not impossible to find them. And the possibility of coming across a rare plate number is always there, for the latter are so blurred and indistinct that they often mislead the inobservant.

After all the stamps in hand have been arranged according to plates, the time has come to classify them by corner letters. The 240 stamps that go to make up the sheet are lettered from "AA" to "TL" Plating consists in arranging all the stamps from a particular plate by letters, but in the beginning one is naturally not able to do this and must be content with a mere arrangement by letters alone, with the stamps drawn from any and every plate available.

The Lilac Penny

Another Penny that offers much scope for specialisation at little cost is the lilac penny stamp of 1881. This item is still available by the dozen and hundred at several dealers, while in any collection made at the time there are pages and pages crammed with the stamp.

The main thing to look for in the preliminary sorting is whether there are 14 or 16 dots in the corners of the spandrels at the corners of the stamp. The "14 dots" is at a shilling and sixpence, while the "16 dots" is at a penny. The proportion—at least this is what I have found from a sorting of numerous lots—is about ten to one.

But the real hunt commences after this preliminary sorting, for there are a number of major errors and varieties in the "16 dot" stamps. Most of these are priced at several pounds. First of all there are the stamps on bluish paper. Then there is a break in the frame line at the bottom of the stamp which can easily slip past the unobservant and is therefore well worth looking for. There are also imperforate specimens, but care should, as always, be taken that they are not merely trimmed stamps offered as the imperfs.

Later Issues

With the Georgian issues, the scope is far wider and the stamps available for examination far more plentiful. Inverted and reversed watermarks of all kinds abound. There are also a few perforation irregularities, which are quite rare. But the thing one should look out for in these stamps is the "PENCF" error which occurs on the 1½ stamp in Gibbons type 105 and the "QNE" variety in Gibbons type 104. Taking into account the fact that the stamps of this reign were issued by the million and that they had a vast circulation all over the world, the varieties that have been noted here have every chance of being found with a little luck.

There are also numerous other minor varieties which are of great interest to anyone who has taken to these stamps. Incidentally the "no cross to crown" item which is found in the 1912 issue, is not very rare, and even in the catalogue is priced at only a few shillings.

Not Only Obscurities

So far I have concerned myself mainly with obscure varieties, the discovery of which entails quite a bit a luck. It can well be questioned whether it is worth while for anyone to go through thousands of stamps of the same kind in the hope of finding a gem.

A casual look through the catalogue of the Georgian issues will reveal that even if NO varieties or errors are considered, there still are numberless shades watermarks, and a host of other interesting things which lend zest to the hunt. And the thing about a man going in for a patient classification of stamps as common as those of Britain is that at the very least he will soon have a number of pages laid out with stamps in every state from the very beginning of the issue to the final stage when it has been superceded.

There are no hard and fast rules about this type of collecting. That is one of its greatest assets. One can devote oneself to what one pleases, dally as long as one likes, then change over to something else. And all this at VERY little cost.

I have deliberately omitted controls out of this discussion for the simple reason that except for those in the country of issue itself, controls are almost impossible to obtain, except through philatelic channels. And half the pleasure of the hunt lies in discovering something on one's own. This cannot be done with control blocks.

Keep Sense Of Balance

But there is one thing to be careful about. The mania for discovering varieties must not become an obsession that changes the collector into what is aptly termed a "dot hunter". This not only destroys all the fun that can be got out of stamps, but makes one so narrow minded in one's philatelic outlook, that a plain and ungarnished stamp ceases to have any value, however pleasing it might otherwise be, while a speck of colour or the iota of a smudge assumes the aspect of a discovery of the first magnitude.

I have seen with my own eyes forty pages filled with nothing but the low values of the first issue of Burma. I know that there are several settings of the overprint, but the collection I am talking about was full of "spot on king's eye." "king's nose broken", "twenty-seventh line of shading cut at left centre" and other similar stuff, till I got sick at the very sight of it.

These rules should be kept in mind: A variety—whether in the catalogue or not—should be constant, before it can be classed as philatelically different from the basic stamp. All dots and smudges which are produced as a result of uneven inking cannot merit serious consideration. Shades can be numerous, but should at least be capable of differentiation. All variations in watermark can be included. A fairly comprehensive range of postmarks can be displayed. There should be at least a few examples on cover.

The collection should be intelligently written up. The shade, watermark, type of printing, and any other interesting or unusual particulars about the stamps that will show one that is not familiar with the items their salient points. And, last of all, all this detail should never take the collector away from his general collection or from other countries he is interested in. It should first and last and always be a sideline.

CAPE "WOODBLOCK" ERROR UP FOR AUCTION.

ONCE again a copy of the extremely rare error in colour of the Cape of Good Hope "Woodblock" 1d is coming under the hammer, when it will be auctioned in London by Harmers, the famous stamp auctioneering firm. Harmers estimate that the stamp will fetch £1,000. This seems a rather high figure, because, though undoubtedly a rarity, the "Woodblock" error is scarcely in the "thousand pounder" class. But with stamps like this, one can never tell, because the very mention of a Cape Triangular is sometimes sufficient to set collectors vying furiously with one another in the auction room.

The "Woodblock" is actually printed from a steel die engraved locally. The 1d value must have been inserted in the plate of the 4d by mistake, and got printed in the colour of the latter. That is why instead of the normal vermilion shade, the error has been printed in pale milky blue. The present specimen was originally discovered in 1935 in a collection sent to the same firm. It was acquired by a South African collector, Mr. Schofield, who is now putting it up for sale. The auction is to be held on Jan. 15th.

Hidden Gold?

Four stamps of Great Britain that are available cheaply by the hundred and by the thousand yet still afford plenty of scope for the moderate specialist to find a host of minor varieties. These latter range in price from a few pence to a few hundred pounds. Not everyone can find them, but all can have fun trying!

STAMP ADLETS

2 As. Per WORD

Minimum Rs. 1/8.

WANTED LARGE QUANTITIES of current British Empire stamps, especially High Values fine used. Also United States Airmails and dollar values. Please state quantity available and price required. Goradia, Juhu Road, Vile-Parle.

Egypt Wants British Troops To Quit

BACKGROUND OF TREATY REVISION TALKS

BY A. RASHAAD

THE 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was the result of an arduous struggle and continuous sacrifices by the Egyptian people to be free from foreign occupation and be an independent sovereign people.

Though in theory Egypt is independent from the year 1914, but only a close study of her history can reveal how British imperialist intentions have continued to thwart her aim of full independence. A nation-wide revolution broke out against British occupation of the country in 1918. At subsequent intervals also similar agitations have continued to take place. Every time the British Government, realising the seriousness of the situation, have tried their best to stifle the growing movement for national freedom. But as the Egyptian people have been united and determined to see the country free from British occupation and have the Nile Valley united once again, as it used to be in ancient days, and also at the time the British occupied the country in 1882, British imperialist tactics of division and subjugation have not succeeded in staying the tide of national resurgence.

Protracted Talks

The British Government, however, in keeping with its traditional practice of carrying on protracted negotiations had invited Egyptian leaders to talks and conferences at frequent intervals and sometimes sent out special envoys and commissions to study the situation in Egypt. These Anglo-Egyptian negotiations were held at well spaced intervals at top levels over a span of 15 years before the 1936 treaty. They were held in 1920 between Egypt's national leader Zagloul Pasha and Lord Milner; in 1921 between Adly Pasha and Lord Curzon; in 1922 between Sarwat Pasha and Lord Allenby; in 1924 between Zagloul Pasha and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald; in 1927 between Sarwat Pasha and Sir Austen Chamberlain; in 1929 between Mohamed Mohmoud Pasha and Mr. Arthur Henderson and, in 1930 between Nahas Pasha and Mr. Henderson. All these negotiations met with the same fate—failure.

The reason for this failure was that Egypt insisted on her right of full sovereign independence while Britain wanted to keep intact her imperialist hold over the country.

Brief History

Egypt, at one time, was the highest civilised country in the world. It carried the torch of freedom and civilization for many centuries. Subsequently, however, it lost its independence under the predatory lust of a succession of invaders. The Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs and the Turks, down to the British, French and others have all played their role of conquest and spoliation. But the illuminating fact throughout the history of these ruinous occupations is that the people never gave in or surrendered their will completely. They continued to struggle for freedom and independence. At times they won it as was the case in 1766 when Aly Bey El Kabir freed the country from the Turks, and later when Mohamed Aly the Great freed the Nile valley in the first part of the 19th century.

Since then the British have been working to undermine the independence of the Nile Valley. In 1798, Britain entered into alliance with Turkey and Russia against France. The result was the invasion of Egypt by British and Turkish troops in order to drive out the French, who were in occupation of the country for three years.

The 1802 a peace treaty was signed between Britain and Egypt but the British, however, sent an army and occupied the territory near Alexandria. But Mohamed Aly fought them and drove them out of the country.

British intrigues went on until they succeeded in occupying the country in September 15, 1882. Later in 1914 the British declared the country a protectorate. What Britain had done to the Nile Valley since 1882 by all the stock methods of colonial oppression and disruption, is plainly visible. Egypt's progress was impeded. The unity of the valley was mutilated. But ironically enough it is these twin factors which have steeled the will of the people to achieve their goal to free the Nile Valley from British occupation.

Throughout the period of British occupation, and according to international treaties of May 30th, 1882, (later endorsed by both the countries) Britain has repeatedly given promises to leave the country. And yet British garrisons are still stationed on Egyptian soil against the will of the people.

In 1946 Egypt represented to the Security Council on the question of withdrawal of British troops. Article 1 of 1936 treaty specifically states that military occupation by H. M. The King and Emperor's troops is hereby terminated. This declaration itself implies that past occupation was illegal.

The Suez Canal

Ever since 1882 Britain had made repeated efforts for holding an international conference to decide that the canal zone should remain neutral and open to all shipping, commercial as well as war. As a result of these efforts, the treaty of 29th October, 1880, signed by England, Austria, Hungary, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, Russia and Turkey affirmed this principle.

The circumstances under which the 1936 treaty was signed were peculiarly distressing for colonial countries. Italy had occupied Abyssinia and had sent out huge armies to its colonies which surrounded the Nile Valley. In view of the danger to world peace and to the Nile Valley Egypt offered of her own accord to co-operate with the British on equal terms after full recognition of the country's sovereignty.

The British Government responded to the call of Egypt under the pressure of world events alone, and concluded the 1936 treaty. Egypt hoped that Britain would carry out the terms of the treaty in a spirit of good faith and mutual understanding.

Important Provisions

The 1936 treaty admits the sovereign status of Egypt in a more categorical manner.

Article 8 says that the Suez Canal is an integral part of Egypt but because of its being primarily a world communication route, His Egyptian Majesty may permit His Britannic Majesty and Emperor to station near the Canal troops not exceeding 10,000 men according to the arrangements specifically stated in the supplement of the article, for the purpose of co-operating with the Egyptian troops, to ensure defence of the canal, until such time when the Egyptian army could be in a position to defend it by itself and that the presence of these troops, (1) shall never be of the nature of occupation, (2) or that it shall be contrary to Egyptian sovereignty.

According to article 16, Egypt has the right to ask for withdrawal of the British during the period of the Treaty. Any disagreement regarding the capability of the Egyptian army to ensure freedom of navigation and security of the canal zone may be referred to the League of Nations for decision, in accordance with the rules of the Covenant in existence at the time of signing of the treaty, or be submitted to any other person or organization for a decision.

The same article declared that all British camps were to be considered Egyptian territory. These camps were only allowed to remain in a few specified areas in the desert, far from inhabited areas.

From this article, Egypt's right to defend the canal zone is clear and the presence of British troops in the area was justified primarily because the canal was a world trade route. Under the treaty the British could not establish any military bases in the areas or use their troops for any military operations outside the canal.

The Sudan

In Sudan, Britain has played a disruptionist role. It has tried to sever people living in the North of the Valley from those in the South. Within Sudan itself Britain has tried to create divisions between those living in the Northern and Southern Zones.

In the early days, during the Mahdi revolution, they sliced off part of the Southern Sudan and annexed it to Uganda and declared the territory a crown colony. That part is one of the most vital areas to the people of the Nile Valley as it controls the flow of the Nile in the Lake Albert region.

Article II of the 1936 treaty regarding Sudan stated that the aim of joint Anglo-Egyptian administration in Sudan was the promotion of the well-being of the Sudanese people. There was no mention of the question of sovereignty of Sudan in the treaty of 1936. Part 1 of Article II stated that the two contracting parties, have agreed to continue jointly in the administration of Sudan, with full rights reserved, to conclude new treaties in the future, and to revise the agreements of 1899.

It should be noted that the agreements of 1899 were dictated and forced on Egypt in the early days of the British occupation. But even then the principle of the Unity of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian Crown was never challenged. This article and its historical background make the real intentions of the British in the Nile Valley quite clear.

Even after 150 years, British policies and purposes continue to be guided by the same imperialist interests and tactics. They have made promises to break them. Their solemn undertakings and even treaties have never been fulfilled by them in the spirit in which they were signed. Such is the lesson of history in the context of Anglo-Egyptian relations.

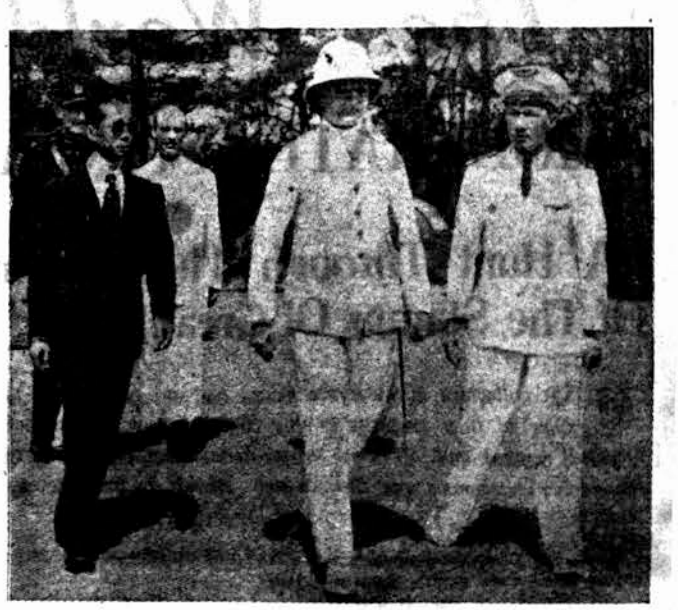
Outlived

The treaty of 1936 has outlived its purpose. Its abrogation is essential because it is an obsolete document. In the context of new world forces old imperialist bonds must give way to freer forms of international association.

British troops must withdraw. The United Nations must step in firstly to secure the independence of all countries and then according to its own Charter safeguard the strategically important areas in the Middle East.

That Egypt is fully capable of defending the Canal Zone has been amply proved during the last war, when her troops single-handedly defended this area, apart from rendering valuable services to the Allied cause to liberate the world from Fascist aggression. Actually the real question today is not the defence of the Canal Zone but the defence of the Middle East, as an area vitally important to world security. And this cannot be achieved unless British aggression in Egypt is liquidated and her troops withdrawn and the United Nations' Charter and principles full implemented in letter and spirit.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER IN VIET NAM



Mr. Stanard Gibbs (centre) the new British Minister Plenipotentiary in Viet Nam, arriving at the Imperial Villa Dalat, to present his credentials to the Emperor Bao Dai.

DE TASSIGNY IN LONDON

Gen. De Lattre de Tassigny, C.-in-C. Land Forces, Western Union, and recently appointed to command the French Forces in Indo-China, paid a surprise visit to London for talks with Mr. E. Shinwell, Britain's Defence Minister. Photo shows: Mr. E. Shinwell shaking hands with General de Lattre de Tassigny on his arrival at the Ministry of Defence.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Magsar Shud 9, 2007.
Muslim: Rabiu Avval 7, 1370.
Parsi: Tir 16, 1320.
Sunrise 7-5 a.m. Sunset 6-5 p.m.
Hightide 05-46, 19-18 Lowtide — 12-53

Today's Engagements

"C" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Public meeting to mourn Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's death, Lohar Chawl, Bombay, 8-30 p.m. Bombay Ministers will address.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Annual conference, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 4 p.m.

THE BOMBAY TANNERY WORKERS SANGH: First anniversary celebrations, Dharavi, 5-30 p.m.

THE DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY: Swami Vidyanandji to speak on "Fundamentals of Religion", Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Free public lecture on "The Meaning of Dreams" at 6-15 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on Peace in Life and Death. Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park 5-30 p.m.

GEETA JAYANTI CELEBRATION: Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Geeta Jayanti will be celebrated on Tuesday, 19th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at University Convocation Hall, Fort, when The Hon. Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagavati, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, will preside and Shri P. M. Lad, I. C. S., will address.

HIND MAZDOOR SABHA: Under the auspices of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 17th December 1950 at 5-30 p.m. at Ambedkar Maidan, Worli, Bombay in connection with the observation of anti-Black Labour-Bills-Week. Comrades Maniben Kara and G. G. Mehta will address the meeting.

Y. O. U.: Sir Cowasji Jehangir will speak on 'Present-day Position of Parsis' at YOU tomorrow (i.e. 18th Dec.) Cama Institute's (Ground Floor Hall) 6-15 P.M.

Particles' Conference Adjourned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The International Conference on "Elementary Particles" today adjourned to Monday after a three-hour discussion on "quantum electro-dynamics". Prof. C. Moller of Copenhagen was in chair.

The discussion followed two communications—on communication laws of relativistic field theory by R. F. Peierls (Birmingham) and on the geometry of spinors by F. Perrin, France's National Commissioner for Atomic Energy.

Earlier, a paper on measurability in quantum electro-dynamics from Dr. Neils Bohr, the pioneer atom researcher, was ready by his collaborator L. Rosenfeld (Manchester).

In Aid Of Destitute Children

An attractive evening entertainment is promised at the Dance to be held at the Taj on Monday 18th instant from 8-12 p.m. This is the second function in aid of destitute children in Bombay.

In addition to dancing and special cabaret items by the Taj artistes, there will be novel and amusing competitions, side shows and Quiz Test. Handsome prises will be given for various events during the evening. Tickets at Rs. 10/- each are available at the Taj and from Committee Members. Tables must be reserved in advance. Holders of the Government House Carnival Tickets will be admitted free."

National Students Union

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of the Mandated Delegates to the First Convention of the National Union of Students from Bombay and other students interested in the National Union of Students will be held on Monday (18th December) at 5-30 p.m. in the Law College premises. The President, National Union of Students (India) will present an immediate programme of work in the meeting.

DRY WEATHER OVER THE COUNTRY

All-India Weather

POONA, Dec. 16 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, December 16, 1950:—

The weather has been mainly dry over the country. Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in the Punjab. (India), Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and north-east India outside Assam.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Weather will be mainly dry. Cloudy weather is likely in the central parts of the country and in Upper Asam. No large change in night temperatures is expected.

The following is the daily weather chart: Ahmedabad 84 — — —, Ahmednagar 89 54 0 1.6 minus 1.9. Allahabad 76 45 0 0 minus 2.9, Bangalore 81 57 0 14.2 plus 5.4, Baroda 84 61 0 0 minus 2.6, Belgaum 86 0 8.4 plus 1.9, BOMBAY 88 69 0 1.4 minus 1.6, Calcutta 76 50 0 15.8 plus 10.4, Delhi 72 40 0 0 minus 0.8, Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 53 0 2.1 minus 1.7, Lucknow 74 45 0 0.1 minus 1.4, Madras 82 67 0 11.8 minus 17.6, Mahabaleshwar 80 61 0 8.8 plus 0.7, Mysore 84 59 0 7.5 minus 1.4, Nagpur 83 49 0 0.5 minus 2.7, Patna 74 46 0 0 minus 2.8, Poona 92 53 0 2.8 minus 1.9, Sholapur 89 56 0 3.0 minus 1.6, Simla 59 49 0 0.3 8.7 2.0, Surat 92 61 0 0 minus 1.8.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

B.B.C. NEWS

METRE BANDS: 7-30 a.m. 25, 31 41; 9-30 a.m. 19, 25; 11-30 a.m. 13 19; 12-30 p.m. 13 19; 4-30 p.m. — 13 and 16; 6-30 p.m. — 13 and 19.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English, 08-00, 13-30, 18-00, 21-00, Hindi 08-15, 13-40, 18-10 21-15; Urdu, 09-00, Punjabi 08-30, 20-15, Bengali 07-30, 12-50, 19-30, Tamil 07-15, 14-00, 19-15; Telugu 07-00, 13-50; 19-00, Kannada 07-45, 19-45; Malayalam 7-30, 19-30; Marathi 08-30, 12-50, 20-00; Gujerati 08-45, 13-00, 20-15.

BOMBAY

244 m., 07-40 Prog., 07-45 N Jekinsondas and party, G songs, 08-15 K Udyavarkar, bilawal, 11-45 B Virani's musical feature, "Harino marag", 1-15 For women, G, 13-10 A Husain, tabla, 13-40 N Dalal, my favourite music, 17-30 R Ramnathkar, alap and kh. shree, 18-10 A Husain, tabla, 18-30 B Majrekar, puria dhanashree, 19-00 N Jekisondas' party, G songs, 19-10 Locals 19-20 Air artists, sitar jaltarang, 19-30 Air artist, thumri 19-45 for industrial workers, 20-30 L K Kunte, clarionet, 20-45 N Jekisondas and party, G songs 21-15 Alamelu Mangal, music, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 J Baker (flutist) and Columbia B S Orch.

VARIATIONS 353 m: 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A Husain, tabla, 08-45 K Udavarkar bhavgeet, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 V H Khan, vocal, 13-00 B Manjrekar, M pad, 13-30 Shailesh Mukerjee, H songs, 13-50 K Udyavarkar, guad sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, selection from "Manus megh", 18-30 For villages in M, and at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Saraswati Rane, m songs, 20-30 Lakshmi Rani Kateju, film review, 20-45 Letters' replies, 21-00 Shailesh Mukerjee, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 V H Khan, vocal.

BARODA

250 m., 08-15 Mirabai Badkar, kh.v.d., 09-00 Kamma Qawaal, ghazal and bhajan, 09-15 Mirabai Badkar, thumri, 18-20 As in Ahmedanad, 18-30 Mirabai Badkar, kh.v.d., 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 Kamma Qawaal, qawwan and bhajan, 21-30 Month's song, 21-35 A H Khan, darbari, 21-45 As in Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m., 08-15 Hear this today, 09-00 For children, 18-20 R Bhojak bhajan, 18-30 Air artist, sitar, 18-45 Film songs, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 R B Athavale's G talk with Sanskrit illustrations, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 C Mohanlal, G geets, 20-30 R C Mehta, cl. vocal, 21-15 H Kumar, 21-30 As in Baroda, 21-45 V R Athavale, thumri and bhajan.

"Man Of Destiny"

"Man of Destiny" will be the title of a feature programme to be broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay in memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on December 17 at 10 p.m.

The programme will be heard on 244, 41.44, 353, and 61.96 metres.

Uthamna Ceremony

A GOVERNOR AND MINISTERS ATTEND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A COSMOPOLITAN gathering, over 500 strong, attended the Uthamna ceremony of the late Sardar Patel which came off at Birla Bhuvan, Mount Pleasant Road, this evening.

Among those present were Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of the Madhya Pradesh, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, Government of India, Mr B. G Kher, Chief Minister and other ministers of the Government of Bombay, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, the Congress President. Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, and others.

The ceremony lasted for about an hour at the end of which Miss Maniben Patel and Mr. Dahyabhai Patel thanked those present with folded hands for the honour done to their father.

Parsi Panchayat's Condolence

A reference was made to the death of Sardar Patel at a meeting of the Parsis held under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay at the C. J. Hall, this evening.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the community's sorrow and regret at the passing away of India's valiant fighter for freedom. Sir Shapurji Bilimoria, the senior-most trustee of the Panchayat who presided, moved the resolution, which was then carried in pin-drop silence, all standing.

The meeing also adopted condolence resolutions for Mr. Cavasji Jalbhai Seth, a former trustee of the Panchayat, and Mr. Fakirji Bharucha, a former Director of Industry, Government of Bombay, whose deaths occurred a few months back and eulogised the services rendered by these departed worthies to the Parsi Community.

Public Bodies Pay Homage To Sardar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Messages of condolence on the sad demise of Sardar Patel, were pouring in today, expressing sympathy with the bereaved family, including, among others, from the following individuals and organisations:

The Western India Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay Hardware Traders Association, Grain and Oilseeds Merchants Association, East India Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Oilseeds Exchange Ltd., Bombay Hospital, Krishna Hindu Merchants Club, Bhagini Samaj, Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, Indian Art Museum, S. S. Nishat, Agent, Jammu and Kashmir Government, Hindu Seva Samiti, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, former Sheriff of Bombay, Col. K. S. B. Ahluwalia, Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association, and All India Manufacturers' Organisation.

BENGAL BORDER INCIDENTS

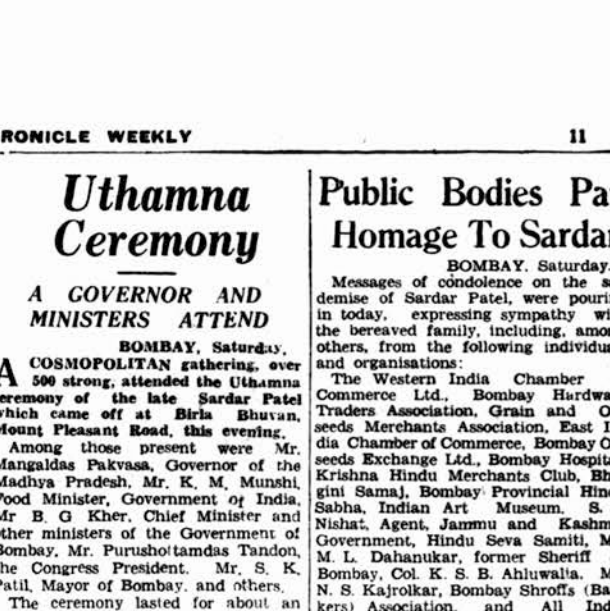
A Report Denied

KRISHNAGAR (West Bengal), Dec. 16 (PTI): The District Magistrate of Nadia, West Bengal, Mr. B. G. Rao and his counterpart, the District Magistrate of Kusthia, East Bengal, Dr. D. N. Huq, met here yesterday to discuss the problems arising out of the current incidents on the border of the two Bengals.

DENIAL

A Government press note issued in this connection in Calcutta today stated:

"An agency message (not PTI) from Krishnagar published on December 16 states that the border police in the Majdia area in the district of Nadia has been replaced by military. This news is entirely incorrect. All border posts have always been and are still manned by the state police and not by the military."



Because of their iron content, tomatoes are good for the blood. They also provide health-giving vitamins. Tomatoes may be eaten fresh or served in this delicious way. Cut off tops of 6 firm tomatoes and scoop. Fry sliced onions in Dalda. Mix in ½ cup of boiled mashed masoor dal or cooked minced meat, boiled mashed potatoes, chopped green chillies and salt. Cool mixture, and fill tomatoes. Firmly press down stuffing and coat open end with flour. Heat Dalda in shallow pan and fry tomatoes flat on floured side. When browned, turn and lightly fry all over.
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Technical Training In Australia

AWARDS TO INDIAN STUDENTS

COLOMBO, Dec. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Australia has offered technical training awards to 50 students from India, 30 from Pakistan and 15 from Ceylon, usually reliable sources said today. The offer was part of Australians' contribution to the Technical Aid Scheme of the Colombo Plan for South and South-East Asia.

The awards were understood to include training in electrical engineering, civil aviation and mining for Indians, railway engineering, textile technology and mining for Pakistanis, and irrigation, veterinary science, agriculture and fisheries for Ceylonese.

Australia's offer was made at the meeting of the Council for Technical Co-operation which had been in session here since December 1.

WORLD ENGINEERS CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI): World engineers meeting in various conferences, the first three to be held in Delhi and the fourth in Bombay, in January will discuss problems relating to the utilisation of power and large-scale extension of irrigation to step up agricultural and industrial production.

The discussions will, it is learnt, centre round over two hundred papers contributed by member-countries of these international bodies to pool technical knowledge and ideas to raise the standard of living fo the common man throughout the world.

SETTING UP OF EVACUEE PROPERTY COMMITTEES

Minority Ministers' Directive To Bengals, Assam & Tripura

KARACHI, Dec. 15, (PTI).

THE Pakistan and Indian Ministers for Minority Affairs, Dr. A. M. Malik and Mr. C. C. Biswas, have directed governments of East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura to promulgate ordinances for setting up Evacuee Property Committees by December 31, it was authoritatively learnt here today.

Each of these Committees will consist of three representatives of the minority communities and will be presided over by a representative of the Provincial Government concerned.

The Committees will act as trustees of the property of migrants who decide not to return to their original homes in these provinces.

The ownership of the aforementioned type of property will continue to vest in the migrants and they will have unrestricted right to dispose of it by sale, by exchange with an evacuee in the other country, or otherwise.

The Committees will be empowered to recover rent for such immovable property according to law.

Provision for the setting up of such committees, it will be recalled, was made in the Liaquat-Nehru Agreement of April last.

It may be pointed out that an agreement was arrived at recently between the two Central Ministers for Minority Affairs on the setting up of these Committees.

Dr. A. M. Malik, who arrived here two days ago, left for Calcutta today.

After a day's stay in Calcutta, he will proceed to his headquarters at Dacca.

During his brief stay in Karachi Dr. Malik apprised Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of the latest situation in East and West Bengal regarding the minorities.

Vindhya Pradesh Demands Democracy

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (UPI): An All Parties Deputation from Vindhya Pradesh today met the Central Minister for Transport, Mr. N. Gopala Swami Ayyangar, who is also acting as the Minister for States, to press their demand for democratisation of the Vindhya Pradesh Government.

On Thursday last this deputation had waited upon the Prime Minister in the same connection, but Mr. Nehru had advised them to see the minister in charge for states.

In the course of their one-hour interview with Mr. Ayyangar the deputationists are reported to have made out a case for setting up a democratic responsible government in Vindhya Pradesh. The deputation is also believed to have opposed the move for Vindhya Pradesh's merger into Madhya Pradesh.

British Plane Forcelands Near Macao

HONG KONG, Dec. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Three Britons, crew of a privately-owned British Catalina aircraft and the Chinese owner were saved by two Chinese gunboats off Portuguese Macao after a forced landing in the sea today.

After rescuing the crew and owner, the gunboats towed the plane to a nearby island and took the four men ashore.

Later, the British Consul General in Anton was asked to thank the Chinese authorities for their action and to ask for early clearance so that the plane could resume its flight.

A Government spokesman in a prepared statement tonight said it was "still a complete mystery" how the Catalina came to land near Macao

PAN-INDIAN OCEAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (UPI): A group of eight delegates and two official observers will represent Australia at the Pan-Indian Ocean Science Congress to be held at Bangalore from January 1 to 9 next. They will include four University professors, officers of the Commonwealth scientific and industrial research organisation and others.

SEARCH FOR MISSING PLANE

Five Planes Return Without Results

BANGALORE, Dec. 16 (PTI): Eighty hours after it contacted Coimbatore by wireless asking for bearings, there was no trace of the missing Air-India 'Dakota' tonight.

Five search planes, which probed the Biligiri range for hours this afternoon for the 'Dakota returning to Bangalore at 6 this evening with nothing to report.

Two of these search planes were small two-seaters — one an 'Auster' and other an 'Aeronica'. They were specially requisitioned to reach some of the narrow groves and deep valleys too risky for the bigger planes to negotiate.

The two Indian Air Force planes and the 'Liberator', which joined in the search today, were over the hills for a considerable time.

Military search parties went out again today to reconnoitre along the Dhinbam-Talamalai area, 28 miles north-west of Satyamangalam, Attimalai and surrounding hills, about 60 miles north-east of Coimbatore as the crow flies, and the Ramapuram area further north.

The police also combed around Attikkan estate, where the plane was presumed to have been hovering at the time.

The Nilgiri police have been asked to search areas up to Moyar river line.

The military search net has been cast wide on the supposition that the aircraft might have turned eastward of its normal route in order to avoid high hills. The military parties are working over a 600 square-mile area on the Coimbatore-Mysore border. This includes Chamrajnagar forests north-west of Satyamangalam and the north-eastern edge of the Nilgiris.

REWARD ANNOUNCED

Meanwhile, Mr. B. A. Harvey, District Superintendent of Police Coimbatore, dropped thousand of leaflets from the air in the area announcing a reward of Rs. 500 for any one who will give information leading to the location of the missing plane.

Restoring Security And Prosperity To Indo-China

NEW FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER ON HIS MISSION

PARIS, December 15, (PTI-Reuter).

THE French Minister of Associated States, M. Jean Letourneau and the newly appointed French High Commissioner in Indo-China, General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny left Paris today by special plane for Saigon.

General de Lattre, Western Union Commander-in-Chief, Ground Forces, is going to take over his new post in which he replaced both the retiring High Commissioner M. Leon Pignon and General Marcel Carpentier, French Commander-in-Chief, Far East.

M. Letourneau is going for a short visit.

M. Letourneau and General de Lattre both had talks today with French Prime Minister M. Rene Pleven.

Before boarding the plane, General de Lattre told reporters:

"As High Commissioner, I will continue to do everything in my power for the recognised independence of the Associated States of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to become a solid and lasting reality."

"I hope our resolution and loyalty will engender peace.

"As a soldier I am proud to find myself again of the French Army which is fighting. With this army and the young armies of the Associated States I will endeavour to give security and prosperity back to Indo-China."

Australian P.M. For Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI): Australian Prime Minister Mr. R. G. Menzies will arrive in New Delhi on December 25 on his way to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference.

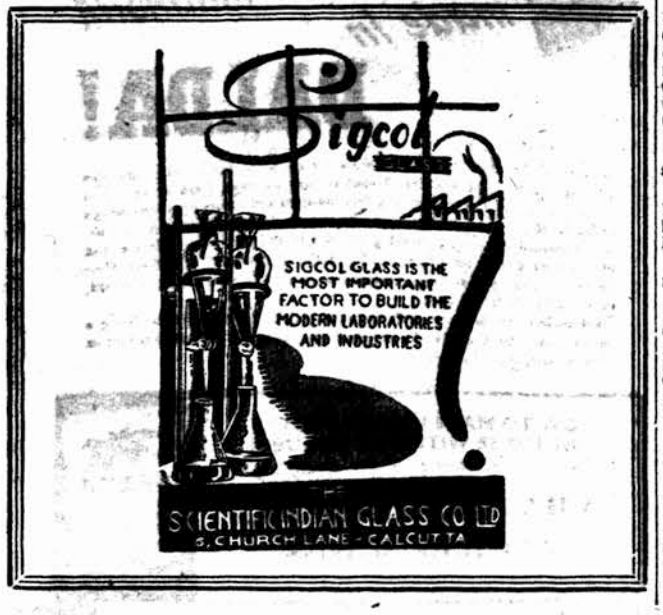
Mr. Menezies will spend two days in New Delhi and will meet Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and other Ministers of the Indian Cabinet.

Mr. Menezies is accompanied by his wife and daughter and Sir Frederick Shedden Secretary of the Department of Defence and Mr. A. S. Watt, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs.

Travancore To Get 3.25 Lakh Tons Of Foodgrains

MADRAS, Dec 16 (PTI): Mr. P. Govinda Menon, Travancore-Cochin Education and Food Minister told pressmen here today that the Government of India had tentatively allotted 3.25 lakh tons of food grains to his State for the year 1951.

The amount asked for by the State was four lakh tons of food grains.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NOBODY CAN REPLACE SARDAR PATEL

S. K. Patil's Tribute: Seven Days' State Mourning

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

BOMBAY, WHICH WAS BOWED WITH GRIEF YESTERDAY, WAS SEEN GRADUALLY RESILING FROM THE FIRST IMPACT OF THE SHOCK OF SARDAR PATEL'S DEATH.

It was a holiday, the Government of Bombay and the Central Government declaring it as such, as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed leader. The Bombay Government, has, in consonance with the wishes of the Government of India, declared a week of State mourning, as from yesterday.

Today flags were at half-mast on all public and private buildings on which they had been hoisted yesterday, when the news of the Iron Man's death was announced.

Schools, colleges, courts, banks, privae toffices, insurance companies, Government institutions, the Stock Exchange, the Share Market, the Bullion and other markets remained closed.

ASHES COLLECTED

The ashes of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were collected at 8 this morning from the Sonapur Ghat, where the mortal remains of the Nations hero were cremated last night.

The city residence of Mr. Dayabhai Patel, son of Sardar Patel, was a scene of streams of visitors from dawn. Prominent among those who called there to pay condolences to Mr. Dayabhai Patel were Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor and Mr. Ravi Shankar, Shukla, Chief Minister, and Mr. D. P. Mishra, Minister of Madhya Pradesh, the Maharaja of Baroda and Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay.

UNDECIDED

It has not yet decided where the ashes of Sardar Patel will be immersed. The urn is now kept at Mr. Dayabhai Patel's residence.

Birla House, where the "Bismarck of India" breathed his last, was today shorn of all its one-time activity. Two "Swastika" drawn on the ground and the solitary silver lamp amidst them marked the spot where Sardar Patel was. Miss Maniben Patel, Sardar's Daughter, was this morning seen in the room repeating hymns.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, said today: "Since the attainment of freedom India has been passing through a series of misfortunes. We lost the Father of the Nation within six months of freedom, and now our beloved Sardar is no more. Worse calamity than this cannot even be imagined. This strongest man of action was in a true sense Sardar of men. He was the real power behind our country's administration. Nobody can replace him. We shall never see the like of him for generations to come".

Rajasthan Water Supply

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PUI): The Rajasthan Government have sanctioned a skeleton water supply scheme costing Rs. 1,00,000 to be implemented at Sirohi, a district headquarter town of Rajasthan.

The population of the town of Sirohi which is roughly 15,000 has been facing shortage of water supply specially in summer season, as the sub-soil water strata is very poor and consists of fissured rocks.

Stop Press

LAHORE CRICKET TEAM AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI): Lahore Gymkhana XI, unofficial visiting team from West Punjab, were in the field throughout today, first day of their three-day cricket match against Free Looters Club (Delhi) at the Feroseshah Kotla Grounds.

When stumps were drawn, the home team had scored 232 for the loss of six wickets (P. R. Punjabi 83).

INDIAN CONSULATE TO QUIT HANOI

Two Killed By Bombs In Saigon

HANOI, December 16 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Consulate here today completed arrangements for the evacuation by air to Calcutta of the wives and families of Tonking's Indian community in the face of a threat to the city by Vietminh forces. An Air France 'Skymaster' is expected to make the first flight on December 27.

The 'Skymaster' was chartered after the authorities had advised French and foreign nationals to evacuate their wives and families from the French-held delta bridgehead.

Tonking Indian community number over 600.

A Paris message says: Two people were killed and 27 wounded by terrorists' bomb and machinegun attacks in Saigon last night, Agence France Presse reported today.

One band after throwing bombs from a car killed one passerby and injured nine with machine-gun fire in a city street.

Altogether 11 bombs were thrown in districts of Saigon.

Economist's Tributes To Rau

LONDON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The financial weekly review, "The Economist", today praised Mr. B. N. Rau, leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations in articles and notes.

In one article the economist said that Delhi had been proved right about Chinese intentions and observed that the "patience and wisdom" of Mr. B. N. Rau had won him a high authority.

The economist in its notes of the week made another reference to Mr. Rau and described him as "the indefatigable Indian delegate" who deserved immense credit for the way he had continued to marshal his team of Asian and Arab states at the United Nations through a haze of doubt and uncertainty even about the simplest objectives of the Chinese.

U. S. Rail Strike Ends

WASHINGTON, December 16 (PTI-Reuter): The United States railway strike which has interrupted the nation's transportation system for four days has been settled, a high-ranking Labour Union official said here today.

The official said that the settlement followed the request of President Truman that the striking railwaymen should return to work in the interest of national defence.

GHAFFAR KHAN'S SON RELEASED

LAHORE, Dec. 15 (PTI): Khan Abdul Ghani Khan, eldest son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and a detenu under the Public Safety Act was released from Haripur jail on Wednesday on a week's parole, says a report from Peshawar.

He is expected to meet the Frontier Chief Minister shortly. The object of his interview remains secret.

Moscow's Charge Against France

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter). Russia accused France of systematic violations of the Franco-Soviet Pact in a note sent to the French Embassy here yesterday. The Soviet Foreign Ministry's note said France was responsible for the deterioration of Franco-Soviet relations.

FINDING ANTIDOTE FOR INFLUENZA

World Centre Keeps Close Watch On Disease

GENEVA (PTI-Reuter).

THE steady seasonal rise in case of influenza reported this winter from many countries including the United States, Britain, France and Scandinavia is being dealt with today by the World Influenza Centre, writes John Talbot, Reuter's Correspuondent.

This centre is now operating from its new headquarters in the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, London.

The danger of another outbreak of influenza as devastating as that of 1918, which is estimated to have taken some 20,000,000 lives, is ever present; but through the newly created international network of laboratories, headed by the World Centre, it is now possible to keep a closer watch on the spread of the disease.

Set up in 1947 by the World Health Organisation, whose head-quarters are in Geneva, the World Influenza Centre has a two-fold function:

First, it plays the part of international "watch dog" on the development of influenza throughout the world.

Second, it has undertaken long term research projects with the ultimate objective of preparing a vaccine which can be used against all types of influenza virus.

Influenza virus is known to change its properties so rapidly that it has stable virus from which a potent vaccine could be made. At present, for every new type of virus discovered, a new vaccine must be prepared.

With the coming of winter, cases of influenza are once again showing a steady increase throughout the world and everywhere public health authorities and doctors are keeping a close watch on the situation.

The World Health Organisation in Geneva is receiving information on the extent of the infection throughout the world. These reports are collected and immediately forwarded to the World Influenza Centre.

NEW VIRUS

The World Centre had its first severe test during the influenza epidemic which raged through Europe during the latter part of 1948 and the beginning of 1949.

Starting in Sardinia, the epidemic spread rapidly across to the Italian mainland and thence to France, Switzerland and Austria. Continuing through Belgium, the outbreak passed through the Netherlands to Great Britain and finally petered out in the Scandinavian countries and Iceland.

As soon as the first cases were reported, regional laboratories rushed samples of the virus to the World Influenza Centre for identification.

Under the direction of Dr. C. H. Andrews, one of the discoverers of the influenza virus, tests showed that once again influenza was striking a new kind of virus never before encountered.

Thus, had the epidemic shown any signs of becoming as serious as that of 1918, it would have been possible to prepare in time a special vaccine to prevent the disease from becoming really widespread.

Doctors from all over the world are now going to London in order to study current techniques used in combating influenza. Thus, the World Influenza Centre is also acting as an educational institution where technicians can learn the most modern laboratory methods.

Company Law Expert Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first meeting of the Company Law Expert Committee, which was due to be held yesterday, was held this morning under the chairmanship of Shri C. H. Bhabha. At the commencement of the meeting, the Chairman referred to the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the great loss the country had suffered by his passing; and as a mark of respect, the members of the committee stood in silence for two minutes.

Spectacular Success Of Columbium

NEW YORK. (PTI-Reuter).

Little-known Columbium, now barred from United States civilian markets because of national defence needs, is a "Johnny-come-ately" metal which has had a spectacular success within the last two decades.

Before 1928, industry had found no use for columbium.

Then technicians of an American metallurgical company began making experiments with this element which had first been observed, in 1801, when a British scientist analysed a shipment of ores originating in New England.

The modern metallurgists soon discovered that the long forgotten columbium had invaluable properties for strengthening and stabilising steels.

It was useful, for example, to make a super alloy which was extremely resistant to mineral acids and other chemical corrosives, and to the deterioration caused by high temperatures. It was also found to be useful in making stainless steel easier to weld.

With the later development of high-powered jet-propelled engines, aircraft superchargers, and other military equipment, the capacity of columbium in withstanding the effect of temperatures up to 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit made it one of the most strategic and critical materials.

STOCKPILING

In 1946, Congress provided for its continued stockpiling, along with other essential supplies, for future United States emergencies.

Columbium which is often found with its "twin" metal, tantalum, comes from columbite, a mineral usually recovered as a by-product of other mining, especially of tin operations.

The British Protectorate of Nigeria is the outstanding source of columbite—known as niobium in Great Britain. Nearly 99 per cent of the world's high grade columbite concentrates, it is estimated, have come from this West African colony.

But the last few years have seen a decline in the long accumulated, columbite-rich dumps of Nigeria which gave up their treasure during the Second World War. In 1949, United States imports of columbium ores, chiefly from Nigeria, dropped to little more than 1,550,000 pounds, compared with more than 2,800,000 pounds in 1947.

A number of countries produce columbium ore, but so far the output, both in quantity and quality, has fallen far short of the Nigerian contribution. Hence the current demand and the curtailment of civilian supply for such promised post-war uses as jewellery and tableware.

The United States, despite its part in the discovery of the metal and the fact that columbium was named for "Columbia", is negligible as a source. At peak periods, this nation has accounted for only a few thousand pounds a year, gained in connection with mica, quartz, beryl and other mining.

Relatively important producers, as now known, are the Belgian Congo and Brazil. In 1946, it was reported that rich columbium deposits had been found and in the Ural Mountains of the Soviet Union. Norway has found columbium-holding deposits.

F. WARD CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward Distt. Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Napoo-Gardens Matunga (G.I.P.) at 9-0 P.M. to express sorrow at the Sad Demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Ramchand And Sohoni Cause Tourists' Debacle

M. P. GOVERNOR'S XI REPLY WITH 127 RUNS FOR 4 WKTS.

NAGPUR, Dec. 16 (P.T.I.)

Losing their remaining eight first innings wickets for 87 runs in 100 minutes play today, the second day of their match against the Madhya Pradesh Governor's XI, the touring Commonwealth team were all out for 238 runs before lunch.

The Governor's team, in their reply, had scored 127 for the loss of four wickets at "stumps".

With only a day's play now left, there is now little possibility of the match ending in anything out a draw.

The Commonwealth batsmen were all at sea on the lively jute matting wicket of the Madhya Pradesh Cricket Association Grounds here. Yesterday, probably owing to dampness on the pitch following its preparation, the mat was absolutely quiet. But today it played viciously. The ball kicking up disconcertingly from good length.

Ramchand and Sohoni, who took the new ball at the start at the overnight total of 151 for two, caused a rout, sending back six batsmen for 62 runs in 25 overs. Ramchand, claimed 4 of them in 13 overs for 31 runs.

Gimblett, who completed the feat of scoring a century before lunch yesterday, and the attractive strokeplayer, Worrell, took 23 minutes to add seven today when the debacle commenced. The visitors could well have been dismissed for less than 200 runs but for fielding lapses. Adventurous Tribe wielded the long handle to add 46 runs—more than half the amount of runs scored today—and was helped along by no less than four "lives."

The home side's innings was sedate throughout except for a burst of scoring the tea interval by Sohoni and Kishenchand.

Rege and Mohoni, who opened for them, took twenty minutes to score five runs when Rege was out cheaply to a snicked catch off Ridgway.

Thereafter Mohoni and Jog played dour cricket for over an hour to add 29 runs when left arm spinner Tribe claimed them both in two overs for two runs.

Sohoni and Kishenchand then came together and played sedate cricket to add 87 in just over two hours when Sohoni literally threw his wicket away, being run out for 48.

Kishenchand and Gopi Naidu then played the remaining ten minutes for close of play.

Gimblett and Worrell resumed the Commonwealth first innings today the second day of their match against the Madhya Pradesh Governor's XI at the overnight total of 151 for two.

The new ball was taken at the start, Sohoni and Ramchand in charge of its operation. The jute matting, which contained little life yesterday probably owing to dampness on the pitch followng its preparation, was definitely alive today. Sohoni and Ramchand came off the mat faster and at a troublesome height.

Worrell was hit below his chest off a rising delivery from Sohoni and later edged the bowler to Mankad at short fine leg. Mankad however, failed to anticipete and the chance was lost. Worrell then had scored 19 in the total of 155.

Later Gimblett also cocked up Sohoni but the ball fell too short of Mankad in the same position.

The lively pace bowling now took a toll, the visitors losing Worrell, Gimblett and Dooland in 4- minutes' play for the addition of only seventeen runs to the overnight total of 151.

First Worrell played inside to an outswinger from Ramchand and edged a sharp, hip-high catch to wicket keeper Mohoni. (158-3-20).

At 168 Gimblett attempted to avoid an intriguing delivery from Sohoni that kicked up viciously from just short of good length but was too late the ball flying off his bat to Kishinchand at third slip. Gimblett had added only eight to his overnight total of 103 in 24 minutes play.

Sutcliffe and Dooland came together for the fifth wicket but the latter was sent back without aby addition to the total. Dooland, in attempting to sweep Sohoni, cut under and skied the ball to Jog at mid-on. Dooland had not opened his account.

The batting debacle continued. The visitors lost two more wickets for 16 runs in a further 20 minutes play.

First Sutcliffe was out in unusual fashion. He attempted a desperate hook off a rising delivery from Ramchand but the skied stroke, instead of going somewhere between square and fine leg, curled back to present Ramchand with a simple return catch. Sutcliffe was still searching the legside horison for the ball. (182-6-14).

Two runs later Barlow groped forward to Ramchand and had his off and middle stumps uprooted (184-7-2).

Tribe and Dovey came together. Tribe decided to use the long handle under the circumstances and started to pull everything behind the stumps. He was dropped twice by Suri Naidu off Sohoni and at the other end received a third "life" off Ramchand, Jog being the offender this time. Tribe had then scored 14 in the total of 196.

The 200 appeared after the innings had lasted 205 minutes. Tribe, then was 18 and Dovey 3.

Two runs later Dovey made his exit when he edged Ramchand to Umrigar at short fine leg. (202-8-3).

With Ramadhin as his next partner Tribe lifted Jog, who had taken over from Sohoni, to mid on, Kamraj Kesari dropping him—this was Tribe's fourth chance. Tribe continued to hit out and pulled Jog's next delivery out of the ground. Kesari was however, atoned for his lapse shortly after holding a good catch at deep mid wicket off Jog. But Tribe had benefitted a lot by the chances and his hectic stay of nearly an hour had brought him 46 runs, which included four boundaries and a six (234-9-46).

Ridgway came in for the last wicket and faced Kishenchand who took over from Ramchand. Ridgway scored a boundary with a pull to mid wicket but was out immediately snicking Kishenchand to Mohani behind the stumps.

The Commonwealth were all out for 238, 17 minutes before the lunch interval.

The Governor's XI had five minutes batting before the lunch interval. Rege and Mohni opened for them to the pace attack of Ridgway and Worrell. Two singles by Rage and a single by Mohoni, all of Ridgway, and a noball from the same bowler took the total to four at the break.

Rege and Mohoni were completely on the defensive on resumption of play. However they were unable to stay long Rege edging Ridway to Dooland at first slip. Only a single, by Rege, had been added to the total in 15 minutes' play. (5-1-3).

Jog partnered Mohoni and the pair continued to play cautious cricket. The next 40 minutes play produced only 22 runs.

At this stage wicket keeper Barlow was severely hit on the temple above the right eye by a ball from Ridgway and retired with a bleeding cut. With the permission of the home captain, Mankad, twelfth man Stephenson was allowed to step into his place.

The batsmen were playing confident, but dour cricket and Worrell tried pace-cum-spin attack by giving way to Tribe at 13, while Ridgeway continued at the other end.

Tribe struck twice in succession claiming both jog and Mohoni in his first two overs for 4 runs, while only 6 runs were added to the total.

First Jog cut under the ball with an attempted sweep, Dooland moving up swiftly from first slip to accept a dolly catch (34—2—12).

Sohoni came in next only to see Monhoni rope forward to Tribe at the other end to be stumped smartly by substitute wicket keeper Stephenson. (37—3—14).

Kishenchand came in for the fourth wicket and shortly after Worrell complete the double-spin attack, Ramadhin taking over.

Sohoni and Ridgway shaped confidently but there was little attempt to attack the bowling. Kishenchand sweept Tribe once to the ropes and later Sohoni snicked Ramadhin to the screen behind. At tea, which was taken at 72 Mohoni and Kishenchand were bating with 20 and 15, respectielvy.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

L B Fishlock c Rege b Kesari	22
H Gimblett c Kishenchand b Sohoni ..	111
G M Emmett c and b Ramchand	10
E M Worrell c Mohani b Ramchand ..	20
W H H Sutcliffe c and b Ramchand ..	14
B Dooland c Jog b Sohoni ..	0
G Tribe c Kesari b Jog ..	46
A Barlow b Ramchand ..	2
R R Dovey c Umrigar b Ramchand	3
K T Ramadhin not out ..	1
F Ridgway c Mohoni b Kishenchand ..	4
Extras ..	5
Total ..	238

Fall of wickets 1|61, 2|90, 3|158, 4|168, 5|168 6|182, 7|184, 8|202, 9|234

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
S W Sohoni	26	3	92	2
G S Ramchand	26	4	80	5
K Kesari	12.1	0	38	
G Kishenchand	1.5	0	7	1
S S Jog	22	0	16	1

MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNOR'S XI (First innings:)

M R Rege c Dooland b Ridway	3
A. D. Mohoni St. Substitute Stephenson b Tribe	14
S. S. Jog c Dooland b Tribe	12
S. W. Sohoni run out	48
G. Kishenchand not out	39
Gopi Naidu not out	3
Extras	8
TOTAL (for 4 wkts.)	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
F. Ridgway	12	6	17	1
F. M. Worrell	9	3	10	0
G. Tribe	16	3	63	3
K. T. Ramadhin	9	2	17	0
R. R. Dovey	8	7	4	0
B. Dooland	4	1	8	0

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

2-45 p.m. G M C vs National (Inter College).

3-45 p.m. Tatas vs. Times "A".

4-50 p.m. Lusis "A" vs Goan's "A" (Senior Division).

BOMBAY RACES TO BE HELD ON DEC. 22, 24 and 26

BOMBAY, Saturday.

No definite decision as yet been arrived at by the Turf Club of Western India with regard to the two weeks meetings that have been postponed.

But there being a public holiday on Friday December 22, the One Thousand Guineas is expected to be run on that day and other race meetings will be held on December 24 and December 26, both days come in the Christmas season.

There is some topic for discussion as to the date for the holding of the 2,000 guineas and the final decision will be made when the Stewards meet on Monday.

There seems to be some objection from the owners and trainers that the 2,000 guineas should not be held on December 26, but a week later so that the same horses running in the 1,000 guineas can have a fair chance.

Madras Races Cancelled

MADRAS, Dec. 16 (PTI): The Madras Race Club have announced that races fixed for Sunday, December 17 and Wednesday, December 20 have been cancelled as a mark of respect to the memory of Sardar Patel.

The next meeting will be on Sunday, December 24.

Misra And Kumar To Meet In Final

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16. (PTI).

Sumant Misra (holder) and Naresh Kumar (runner up). Qualified for the final of the men's singles in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships this evening. The former beat K. B. Madan at 6-4, 6-1, and 6-2 and the latter moved up without a fight, T. Shewramani, conceding a walkover.

Naresh Kumar and Miss Laura Woodbridge accounted for K. B. Madan and Mrs. S. R. Mody in the mixed doubles final at 7-5,6-1.

Both the semi-finals of the ladies singles were also decided. Miss L. Woodbridge defeated Miss Rita Daver at 6-1, 6-3, and Mrs. C. E. Cargin out pointed Miss V. Alexy at 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

ISLAM GYMKHANA CONDOLENCE MEETING

BOMBAY, Dec. 16 (PTI): The Islam Gymkhana was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Islam Gymkhana at a meeting here this evening passed a resolution offering its heartfelt condolences to members of the family of Sardar Patel in their sad bereavement.

The resolution said that in the death of Sardar Patel "India has lost a great patriot, for whose services to the country during the struggle for freedom and thereafter for able guidance of the destiny of the country we are all deeply grateful."

NO SPORT AT MEERUT

MEERUT Dec. 16 (PTI): As a mark of respect to the memory of Sardar Patel, the Meerut Race Meeting for today has been postponed to Tuesday December 19.

Agra University's inter college sports has also been abandoned.

Amateurs To Be Roped In For Melbourne Cycle Race

CANBERRA: Application will be made to the world controlling body of cycling, Union Cycliste Internationale, for permission to include amateurs in the Sydney to Melbourne Jubilee celebrations road race in October next year.

If the move succeeds Australia's best professional riders may be brought together with crack amateurs Jack Hoobin, a world champion, Russell Mockridge, Hec Sutherland and Jack Fowler.

Sports writers say the race may provide valuable information on the strength of Australia's Olympic team in 1952.—(PTI-Reuter).

SNOW AND FROST HIT WEEK-END SPORT IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Widespread snow and frost has badly hit week-end sporting fixtures in Britain.

Rugby, both union and league, has so far suffered the worst. Very few games will take place, most of them being called off today.

Important matches affected are the English and Welsh trials and the Rugby Union county championship game between Sussex and Eastern countries. The Scottish trial venue has been changed from Galashiels to Murrayfield.

The Scottish trial was transferred because the frost has not penetrated the protective covering of straw on the Murrayfield pitch.

All but two of the Rugby League matches scheduled for tomorrow have been postponed, but so far only one league soccer match has had to be put off, that between Port Vale and Norwich City in League Three (South).

Unless conditions get worse, most of the soccer matches are expected to be played. Arrangements generally were for soccer referees to arrive early tomorrow to give their decisions.

Although two years ago some league games had to be rearranged because of the weather, the worst holdup of league football since the war, occurred on March 8, 1947 when 27 league games could not be played because of snow and ice.

Racing at Lingfield today was postponed until tomorrow and tomorrow's card abandoned.

M. C. C. FACE A MAMMOTH TOTAL

Australians Declare At 526 For Nine

SYDNEY, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter)

The M.C.C. were 479 runs behind with three first innings wickets down at the close today in their match against an Australian XI.

The Australian side declared their first innings closed at 526 for nine, and between tea and the close the M.C.C. lost R. G. Simpson, David Sheppard and John Dewes for 47 runs.

The M.C.C. now face an uphill fight against the big Australian total, and may be handicapped by the absence from the batting list of Gilbert Parkhouse, who has injured his elbow. He has been advised by the doctor not to field again in the match and to bat only if he is absolutely necessary to the side.

Jim Burke, righthander who is considered to be battling with Ken Archer for a place in the Australian team for the Second test, commpleted a century when the Australian XI continued their innings this morning from the overnight 309 for three. He batted 4 hours and 4 minutes for his 128, which included ten fours and two sixes. After defending stolidly for a long time, he hit powerfully and freely towards the close of his innings.

The pitch showed some liveliness at the start today, but it soon became easy again, and the M.C.C. put in some hard work in the field when the batsmen began to hit out.

When Burke at length assumed an attacking role he hit Eric Hollies for two fours and a six off successive balls, and with Ring also taking a six Hollies conceded 22 runs in that over.

Burke and Ring together put on 55 for the seventh wicket in 22 minutes, before Ring was run out.

Hollies took three wickets with his leg-breaks, but they cost 138 runs. John Warr claimed two for 89 and Bob Berry two for 108.

Bad stroke play by Sheppard and Dewes and Simpson's rather "freakish" dismissal left M.C.C. in the dangerous position of having to follow on if a big effort does not materialise on Monday.

With only 15 on the board Sheppard, after a confident start, was caught at fine leg off the leftarm medium pace bowler, Walker.

Dewes struggled for over an hour before he made a weak attempt at a pull and was caught at midon. His last five innings, including a two-day match at Canberra has produced only 8 runs.

The ball from Ring which bowled Simpson near the end of the day was almost a freak. The Nott's batsman had not been too certain against the leg spinner, but the fateful ball pitched outside the leg stump where the turf had been cut up by the bowler's follow through and bowled him round his back.

Parkhouse was rested until Monday so that he could receive treatment over the weekend for his injured elbow and Evans filled the gap until play ended.

Another minor M.C.C. casualty was Close who damaged a groin muscle. This was not diagonised as a pull but was sufficiently troublesome to prevent him running.

The M C C fast bowlers John Warr and Alec Bedser bowled with the utmost energy at the start of the day on a pitch showing signs of life and managed to make the ball leave the turf at a faster peace than yesterday.

Their efforts kept the scoring rate down and at 330 Warr met with success when he claimed Miller. The dismissal provided a typical instance of Miller's good sportsmanship. He flashed at an extra fast good-length delivery and no sooner had Evans caught the ball behind the wicket and yelled an apeal than Miller marched away without looking to the umpire for his decision. On his way to the pavilion, he nodded congratulations to Warr.

As the turf lost liveliness the task for the bowling side became more difficult but they responded well.

They had to be content with the stubbornes of Burke who stayed 70 minutes in adding 22 to his overnight score, so completing 50 in 130 minutes. He should have been caught immediately afterwards, but Hollies missed the return catch on the left side of his body.

Hole, attractive South Australia bat could not time his strokes as well as usual and twice he was lucky to snick Hollies clear of the leg stump when trying a hook.

Burke and Hole stayed together till lunch, by which time the Australian XI had taken their score to 378 for four having added 69 in 90 minutes for the loss of Miller's wicket. It was dull cricket in contrast to the brilliant weather.

Gilbert Parkhouse did not field after lunch because of an injured elbow which the doctor advised him to rest.

The cricket became more interesting after the interval when nearly 30,000, the biggest crowd of the tour, watched Burke and Hole resume the innings against the leg-break attack of Hollies and Brown.

Though still very good, the pitch took spin occasionally, and Hollies managed a break which hole misjudged in an attempt to hook. He was clean bowled and half the side were out for 399.

Langdon helped Burke in another stand which exceeded the half century before a misunderstanding cost Langdon his wicket. Ring showed a desire to knock the cover off the ball but Burke went along safely until reaching his second century in first class cricket. It took him three hours fifty-five minutes and then showed that he could play the attacking game as well. In the same over he lifted Hollies for two fours and a six off successive balls and when Ring also hit a six Hollies conceded 22 runs in the one over.

Then Burke punished Berry and the partnership took the score past five hundred.

At 508 Ring was runout following a smart return from Brown to wicket-keeper Evans the seventh wicket having put on 55 in quick time.

SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIAN XI (First Innings):

K Archer b Hollies	81
A Morris c Warr b Berry	100
N Harvey b Warr	40
K Miller c Evans b Warr	62
J Burke st. Evans b Hollies	128
G Hole b Hollies	41
W Langdon run out	27
D Ring run out	26
G Langley not out	8
A Walker c Dewes b Berry	8
G Noblet not out	0
Extras	10
Total (for 9 wkts. decl.)	526

Fall of wickets: 1/170: 2/201: 3/245: 4/330: 5/399: 6/453: 7/508: 8/516: 9/526.

BOWLING ANALLSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Warr	26	2	89	2
Bedser	26	5	97	0
Brown	18	1	84	0
Hollies	33	7	138	3
Berry	14	0	108	2

M. C. C. (First Innings):

D Sheppard c Harvey b Walker	8
Dewes c Walker b Ring	10
Simpson b Ring	23
Compton not out	3
Evans not out	0
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wkts.)	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ring	8	3	13	2
Walker	6	0	14	1
Miller	3	0	5	0
Noblet	10	15	12	0

Delhi Races Off

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16, (PTI): The Delhi races scheduled for Sunday, December 17, have been cancelled as a mark of respect to the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Coveted Honour

Stirling Moss, 21-year-old racing driver, holding the Richard Seaman Trophy for the British driver gaining the greatest number of points in foreign races. Moss also won the Gold Star for road racing.

Devinder Nearly Lost His Unbeaten Record

ALL-INDIA BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

NAGPUR, Dec. 16 (PTI).

India's number 1 Devinder Mohan came within an ace of losing his unbeaten record in men's singles since 1946 when he was fully extended by the sixth-ranked Seth of Uttar Pradesh in the Inter-State Badminton Championships here today.

Mohan was obviously not fighting fit, was lethargic on the court and often failed with his smashes and placements. Young vigorous Seth, on the other hand, covered court brilliantly, excelled in neat cross-court drops and often got his angled smash past Mohan's defence.

In another interesting inter-state match, M. M. Guha of Bengal revealed excellent form in disposing of East Punjab's Dardshan Kumar Guha tossed to perfection and delighted the spectators with his late-controlled returns, often placing them beautifully down the sidelines.

In a grand well-fought-out All-India men's singles match, Bombay's Henry Ferreira inflicted a straight-set defeat on G. Hemmady of Bengal. Hemmady was the equal of Ferreira in tossing court-craft drops to reel off points. Though Hemmady led for a while in both sets, Perreira never lost the grip on the game.

Following are the results of today's matches in the All-India Badminton Championship and Inter-State Badminton Tournament:—

INTER STATE BADMINTON RESULTS:

MADHYA PRADESH BEAT DELHI BY 3 MATCHES TO 1

Miss Kher and Nivsarkar (MP) beat Miss Nangia and Chiranjit (Delhi) 15-3, 15-7.

BOMBAY BEAT U.P. BY 3 MATCHES TO NIL.

Perreira beat S. P. Sood 15-2 15-1; Devender Mohan beat T. N. Seth 8-15, 17-15, 15-11; Miss Parias beat Miss David 11-2 12-9.

BENGAL LEADS OVER BIHAR BY 2 MATCHES TO 1

Guha (Bengal) beat Lala (Bihar) 15-1, 15-2; G. Hemmady (Bengal) beat Ahuja (Bihar) 15-1, 15-2; Miss Dias (Bihar) beat Miss Mortons (Bengal) 12-11, 8-11, 11-10.

ALL-INDIA BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS:

MENS SINGLES: Chiranjit (Delhi) beat S. P. Sood (E.P.) 15-5, 15-4; Amrit (Delhi) beat B. D. Shroff (Bombay) 15-4, 15-11; M. Guha (Bengal) beat Darshan Kumar (E.P.) 15-2, 15-1, Gur Prasad (E.P.) beat H. Guha (Bengal) 15-12, 15-6; H. Ferreira (Bombay) beat G. Hemmady (Bengal) 15-7, 15-12; Devinder Mohan (Bombay) beat Major Deo (M.P.) 15-6, 15-3.

MENS DOUBLES: H. Guha and B Banerjee (Bengal) beat B. D. Shroff and S. R. Ruia (Bombay) 27-15, 15-10, 15-9; M S. Patil and M. K. Bhopardikar (Bombay) beat Mehendale and V. V. Natu (Maharashtra) 15-3, 15-12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Miss S. Sehgal (Bengal) w.o. Miss U. Khosla (E.P.) Miss Tambe (M.P.) beat Miss Morton (Bengal) 11-3, 11-4; Miss M. Apte (Maharashtra) beat Mrs. D. Drummond (U.P.) 11-5, 11-1; Miss B. Parias (Bombay) beat Miss K. Nangia (Delhi) 11-7, 7-11, 11-0.

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U. N. NEGOTIATIONS ON KOREA IN SIGHT

Attlee's Broadcast To Nation

NO WANTON USE OF ATOM BOMB

LONDON, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter)

PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE said tonight he believed the United Nations would before long be in a position to negotiate in Korea.

Addressing the nation in a broadcast he said the military position in Korea had been improving. The intervention of Chinese troops had "made a dangerous situation more dangerous because if aggressors are allowed to get away with it, those who believe in the use of force all the world over will be encouraged and we know from experience what that means", the Prime Minister declared.

"We must therefore stand firm against appeasement, when that word means an abject surrender to lawless force.

On the other hand the Korean conflict must not spread into world war. We must seek a settlement which while preserving the authority of the United Nations, will remove the causes of friction".

Other points Mr. Attlee made were:

There was no ground whatsoever for apprehensions that the atom bomb would be used lightly or wantonly.

He hoped there would soon be a meeting of a Council of Foreign Ministers to try to reach agreement with Russia.

Meanwhile, strong defences must be built up based on sound economies.

Points on which Britain and the United States disagreed would not prevent the two countries from acting together.

"We don't wish to see the peoples of Asia fall under the tranny of a Russian dictatorship", Mr. Attlee said. "I don't believe the Chinese people want war. They have had enough of it during the past 20 years. We want to see them getting on with the immense task of raising the standard of life of the millions of people in their own country. "It is for them to choose their own form of Government. We only ask that they should conceds to other peoples such as the Koreans, the Indo-Chinese and Tibetans and the rest the same rights which they claim for themselves".

SUPPORT TO INDIAN MOVE

Mr. Attlee said Britain and the United States had supported the initiative of the Asiatic states led by India to bring hostilities to an end.

"Throughout all this difficult time we have been aided by the advice of our Asiatic fellow members of the Commonwealth", he declared.

Referring to his talks in Washington with President Truman the Prime Minister said he and the President had discussed very fully the defence of the Atlantic community.

"Communist imperialism either by internal conspiracy or by open hostility tries to destroy that fabric of democracy we have evolved over the centures.

"We don't mind how Communists in Russia choose to govern themselves but we are not prepared to have Communism forced on us here", Mr. Attlee added.

At Washington he and the President had agreed that defence measures must not be allowed to destroy the economic position of their countries.

"I found in America a very full recognition of the great work the British people have done in increasing production and attaining economic stability.

KEEPING AWAY FROM TRAP

"The enemies of democracy hope that the free countries might be frightened into spending so much on armaments that they ruin their economies and thus provide the kind of conditions favourable to Communist propaganda.

"We shall not fall into that trap.

"But of course increased armaments do call for increased production and an all-out effort to preserve our standard of life."

IN CANADA

"In Canada, I discussed these matters with Mr. St. Laurent and the Canadian Cabinet. As always they were most helpful. I found great similarity of outlook between us on all these international problems.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

"Early next month we are to welcome the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth to London.

"Sitting round the table we shall like a family party discuss our common problems. We shall probably not produce startling policy decisions but as in my talks at Washington we shall exchange views and bring vried experiences to bear on the world's problems."

THE DIFFERENCES

Mr. Attlee said that he freely discussed with President Truman "certain points on which our American friends and ourselves differ. "But" he added, "they won't prevent us from acting together."

"I made it perfectly clear that Britain stands by the United Nations and will fight along with our American friends in that cause."

Rau Meets Wu

CEASE-FIRE HOPES FOR KOREA

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 16 (PTI)

The United Nations was on the 'qui vive' today to hear what Mr. Wu Hsiu-Chuan, leader of the Peking delegation, would have to say in his first press conference which he himself has asked the U. N. Secretariat to arrange for 6 p.m. G.M.T.

Authoritative sources connected with the Korean Cease-Fire Commission refused to confirm that the situation had taken "a turn for the worse" but from one high quarter the submission came that the outlook was gloomy.

Out of the three members of the Commission Mr. B. N. Rau as the person who had already established contact with the Peking delegation was assigned the task of meeting Mr. Wu "over the week-end."

Mr. Rau was reliably understood not to have contacted Mr. Wu last night either personally orby the telephone.

Indian Ambulance In Korea

SEOUL Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Sixtieth Indian Field Ambulance today joined the 27th Commonwealth Brigade, thus increasing Commonwealth representation in the brigade to three countries—India, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

The Sixtieth Field Ambulance, India's contribution to the United Nations war in Korea, comprises 330 officers and men. It has been in Korea only about a month, but has already gained recognition among United Nations forces here.

The Commanding Officer is Lt.-Col. Rangaraj, a veteran of the Burma campaign.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL SEES NIZAM

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 16 (UPI): Sir Mirza Ismail, ex-Premier of Hyderabad, who was on a four day visit to the state, left today for Bangalore by air.

Sir Mirza, who was the guest of the Chief Minister, paid courtesy visits to the Nizam and his other friends, during his stay here.

BOMBAY MOURNS FOR SARDAR PATEL

A condolence meeting was held at Chaupatty on Saturday to mourn the death of Sardar Patel. The Congress President (central picture) is seen addressing the vast gathering while Mr. B. G Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay and Mayor S. K. Patil are seen in the foreground. Babu Purushottamdas Tandon Left and right are sections of the meeting showing the big congregation of the women and men.

"I HAVE LOST AN ELDER BROTHER"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16, (PTI).

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, former Congress President in a personel letter to Mr. Dahayabhai V Patel says: "In the bereavement you are today afflicted by, my spirit and the spirit of 30 crores of fellow citizens is with you and Maniben. You have lost a father in the Sardar's Death and I an elder brother".

He adds: "The Sardar's public work will fill a whole volume. Maniben's grief is even more intense than yours and she must continue her services to the nation by publishing the Sardar's interviews and speeches of which she has a verbatim record for 30 years."

Chinese Reds Enter Hamhung

AIR LIFT SAVES 28,000 U N. TROOPS

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communists today entered Hamhung, key point in the north-east Korea defence perimeter as United Nations troops evacuated southwards, frontline reports said tonight.

Americans blew the bridge across the river just after Chinese swarmed into the north-eastern suburbs.

The Chinese were last reported about seven miles from the port of Hungnam in the Hamhung direction and four miles away to the north-east where heavy guns of United Nations warships pounded their vanguards today.

Chinese attacks in the Hungnam defence ring earlier today had forced some United Nations withdrawals but in general the situation was being "contained satisfactorily", an official spokesman said.

Meanwhile the Chinese were slowly but steadily accumulating men and supplies on the perimeter of the defensive area. It appeared that they were building up strength in particular at the railway town of Chigyong, six miles from Hungnam.

NAVAL BOMBARDMENT

United States naval destroyers bombarded roads junctions and rail installations along the east coast, north and south of Hungnam area, according to the latest reports today.

These attacks followed an earlier bombardment by the navy's heavier armament—the big guns of cruisers—of Chinese concentrations and supply dumps near the perimeter.

AIR ACTIVITY

Lt.-General George Stratemeyer, of the United Nations Air Forces, said today that incessant straffing in the last three weeks had killed or wounded 33,000 Communists in North Korea.

"Instrumental in the successful withdrawal of U.N. troops was the air transportation of 28,000 military personnel to and from advanced airtrips, both in the eastern and western sectors".

Gigantic Achievements Of Sardar

TANDON, KHER AND MUNSHI PAY TRIBUTES AT CHAUPATTY MEETING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S milling crowds, who used to mass at Chaupatty sands to hear their hero and leader Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, gathered there today in tens of thousands to pay their homage to the memory of the departed leader.

A vast crowd facing an oil portrait of the Sardar, which was profusely garlanded and kept on a chair on the rostrum, stood in solemn silence for two minutes in reverent memory of their beloved leader. The occasion was the condolence meeting organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at Chaupatty sands under the presidentship of the Congress President Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon.

The speeches were brief, and the Congress President himself feelingly referred to the Sardar's services for the country and said that this was not the occasion for long orations. On the rostrum sat the Ministers of the Bombay, Government the Mayor, High Court Judges, the Sheriff of Bombay and leading citizens. The Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and the Mayor Mr. S. K. Patil, who had long and intimate associations with the Sardar, sat grief-stricken on the dias facing the audience. Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minster, another Bombay leader, who had also had long associations with the Sardar, sat just behind them.

GIGANTIC ACHIEVEMENT

The Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, paying homage to the departed leader said that the Sardar's was the first example in Indian history, of one who had accomplished such a gigantic task of winning freedom for the country and thereafter consolidating that freedom.

Sardar Patel, he said, was a man, who scorned leisure and acquisition of wealth, and devoted himself to the service of the nation with all his grand passion. Indeed, he was a great captain and born leader, whose place could not be filled for a long time to come.

Under Mahatma's command, the Congress President said, the Sardar took a vow that he would dedicate his life at the alter of the nation, and he lived and died for his country keeping the national flag aloft. His courage was indomitable, and with that valiant courage, he fought the freedom's battle and led the Kisan movement in Bardoli, which won him the unique title of "Sardar", the great captain. "Let us all pray today at this sorrowful movement" said Mr. Tandon, "that his shining example will ever guide us in taking our country ahead on the road to progress and prosperity and let us all ennoble and uplift

(Continued on Page 18)

Film On Sardar's Last Journey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Films Division of the Government of India has released a 300-foot news reel recording the procession and last rites after Sardar Patel's death yesterday.

Another reel depicting the life of the Sardar will be released shortly.

Tudeh Party's Big 'Coup'

TEN LEADERS SPIRITED AWAY FROM PRISON

TEHERAN, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter)

TEN leaders of the Communist Tudeh Party were kidnapped last night from the central prison in Teheran, where they had been held since an attempt on the Shah's life two years ago.

An army lorry with four uniformed soldiers and two officers, appeared at the prison on the pretext of taking the prisoners with them for interrogation. Since then they have all vanished.

Two police officers who were supposed to accompany the prisoners for the interrogation have disappeared with them.

Many members of the Tudeh Party were imprisoned after an attempt on the life of the Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, on February 4, 1949. The Shah was slightly wounded in the mouth and back.

The Tudeh Party was dissolved after the assassination attempt. It now operates "underground".

JOINT FRONT Against APARTHEID

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 16 (PTI): Dr Yusuf Dadoo, President of the South African Indian National Congress today called for a National Convention representing all races to oppose Apartheid.

In a telegram to the African National Congress now meeting in Bloemfontein, Dr. Dadoo said "history places an immeasurable responsibility on the African Congress to become the unchallengable mouthpiece of national aspirations."

TEARS, TEARS AND TEARS

A pathetic scene at Birla House

PAKISTAN G. G.'s MESSAGE TO RAJENDRA PRASAD

LAHORE, Dec. 15 (PTI).

Pakistan's Governor-General Khwaja Nazimuddin a message on the death of Sardar Patel sent to the President of India says:

"On behalf of the Government and the people of Pakistan and myself I express deep sorrow on the sad demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India. Please accept and convey our heartfelt sympathies to the family of Sardar Patel".

Fatima Jinnah's Message

KARACHI Dec. 16, (PTI)

Miss Fatima Jinnah in a statement said, "Bharat has suffered a great loss in the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He was one of the strong pillars of his nation who made tremendous sacrifices for his country both before and after the attainment of independence".

Two Injured In Smuggling Clash

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16,

Two persons were injured in a clash between smugglers and Customs officials near Saidana on the 24-Parganas Khulna border yesterday, according to reliable reports reaching here.

Prince Among Men

FACE FUTURE IN SARDAR SPIRIT, URGES BOMBAY GOVERNOR

BOMBAY, December 16, (PTI).

RAJA MAHARAJ SINGH, Governor of Bombay, paying tributes to Sardar Patel tonight described him as "a prince among men."

In a broadcast, he said that it was certain that Sardar Patel "would not have us to morn. I am certain he would ask us to have patience with men and with events to face the future in a spirit of dauntless courage and confi dence."

The Governor said: "truly our departed leader and friend, Sardar Patel, was a giant. He was possessed of an indomintate will which, though always within him, showed itself with unmistakable force during the last three years. And withal he had the kindest of hearts.

I feel particularly sorry for his wondeful daughter, who had watched him for years with the utmost tenderness and affection. May he rest in peace. This is the prayer of millions in this country, who reposed their confidence in him and felt that he was a sheet anchor in times of difficulty."

Bomb Explodes, Kills Nepal Rebel

BIRATNAGAR, Dec. 16, (UPI): Three insurgents of Nepal were injured, and one is reported to have been killed within the insurgents head quarters in a jute mill in Biratnagar when a bomb in the course of preparation exploded last night. The explosion caused severe damage to the building and the insurgents shifted their headquarters to another place.

Truman Proclaims 'Emergency'

G. E. C. PRESIDENT MADE PRODUCTION BOSS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter).

PRESIDENT Truman today proclaimed a State of National Emergency created an important new Government post to co-ordinate all mobilisation activities.

The President summoned the United States to marshal its strength against the threat of "Communist world conquest" calling all Americans to a united effort to build up the nation's armed forces.

The creation of the office of Defence Mobilisation was announced shortly after Mr. Truman signed the Emergency proclamation at 15-20 GMT

PRODUCTION BOSS

The Director of the office will be the President of the General Electric Company Mr. Charles C. Wilson. Mr. Truman gave him authority over all the powers contained in the Defence Production Act of 1950

The President's executive order said the activities directed by the new agency will include but not be limited to production, procurement, manpower, stabilisation and transport.

Mr Truman in fact handed Mr. Wilson a virtual blank cheque to abolish, create and reshape the defence agencies

He has the power to merge most of them into a single powerful mobilisation agency when and if he chooses

PRICE-WAGE LIMITS

The President's proclamation indicated that price and wage limits will be put on several industries soon. The economic stabilisation agency has been recently assessing the need for pilling is preparing to take over all metals, metal scrap and action on motor cars.

Meanwhile the general services administration, which handles the buying of strategic materials for stock pilling is preparing to take over all importing for the nation of such key commodities as rubber wool, tin and copper.

VAST POWERS

The White House said powers available in an emergency include authority to lengthen hours in army, arsenals to requisition ships and call the Coast Guard Deserve to active duty.

Mr. Wilson, former Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board is leaving a 175,000 dollar job to take the 22,500 dollars government post. His powers probably exceed those evergranted any other mobilisation official.

The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

Mr Wilson will displace Mr. W. Stuart Symington as Defence Co-ordinator but Mr. Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, will continue to be a presidential planner and adviser and trouble shooter.

Mr. Wilson's authority will compare with that of the wartime "Assistant President" Mr. James F. Byrnes, who headed the office of War Mobilisation.

But his powers will be even greater than that of Mr. Byrnes, an informed official said.

Mr. Truman is delegating to him virtually all the authority granted by Congress to the White House in the Defence Production Act of 1950.

ON NEPAL FRONT

PATNA, Dec. 15 (PTI): **The siege of the Biratnagar Governor's residence by Nepali Congress insurgents continued for the seventh day today with intermittent exchange of fire from both sides, in which one state soldier was killed, according to Nepali Congress reports reaching here tonight.**

Two state soldiers who tried to break through the cordon thrown round the Governor's residence were taken into custody by the insurgents and their rifles and ammunition were seized, the reports added.

The reports also said that over 500 State troops from Khatmandu were being rushed to Biratnagar to beat back the insurgents.

Cure-all Drug Hoax Ends

BAN ON NEPAL BABA: CHOLERA TAKES BIG TOLL

CUTTACK, Dec. 16 (PTI).

AFTER four months rush of people in tens of thousands, described by Dr. C. V. Raman as "mass hysteria" the Orissa Government have banned the distribution of cure-all divine medicine, by the twelve-year-old shepherd boy Nepal Baba in the village of Rantalai, 30 miles from Cuttack.

An order under Sec. 144 Cr.P.C. was served on the boy and his father today prohibiting them from distributing the medicine.

This order came closely after the investigation into the efficacy of the medicine by a committee appointed by Government and the outbreak of cholera in a virulent form at different places on the eighty-mile route from Cuttack to Rantalai.

30 CHOLERA DEATHS

Eighty cholera deaths were reported within 24 hours of the outbreak of the epidemic up to 8 this morning. The situation is considered to be serious in official circles. The Chief Minister, Mr. Nabakrushna Chaudhuri, the Minister for Public Relations, Mr. Pabitramohan Pradhan, and the Director of Health, Col. B. N. Hazra, have gone to Angul to supervise the work of checking the epidemic.

Orders under Sec. 144 Cr.P.C. have been issued banning the entry of any new passengers into Talcher, Meramandali, Dhenkanal, Angul, and Rantalai. Inoculation on a large scale is going on. Since many of the people who have gone there are invalids, ailing from such serious diseases and tuberculosis, the inoculation is also becoming a difficult problem. Consequently there is a danger of the spread of the epidemic to a wider area by these uninoculated people returning, some having no outward signs of the disease but yet carrying the germs of the disease with them to their homes. Four such passengers were detained from running trains at Cuttack railway station yesterday from crowded compartments. They were taken to the General Hospital at Cuttack.

LATE NEWS

WU GIVES HOPES

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Wu Hsiu-Chuan, leader of the Chinese Communist delegation, said today that his Government was "willing to try to advise Chinese volunteers to bring to an early conclusion the military operations they have been forced to undertake" in Korea.

U.S. CALLS FOREIGN MINISTERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The United States called today for a conference of Foreign Ministers from 21 Western Hemisphere countries to consult on Communist threat to "the entire free world".

Leadership On His Own Terms

SARDAR SUBMERGED HIMSELF IN COUNTRY'S CAUSE & BY THAT VERY ACT EMERGED AS A TOWERING PERSONALITY

Touching the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Indian Social Reporter writes:—

An obituary is not the occasion for measuring one's words but a realist of the deepest type, the Sardar does not allow of the usual extravagances. Aptly described by Gandhiji as a man with gall on his tongue but kindness in his heart, Vallabhbhai was not the man to suffer fools gladly. He was, in a sense what no other Indian was and could ever be an embodiment of Power Incarnate. He enjoyed the exercise of power and used it with consummate skill. Among the Congress front-rank, he alone had experience of administrative work and understood how to win the loyalty of the services—whose champion he had become in the past three years. And for what he considered to be the national good, he was capable of great and extraordinary sacrifices. He had little use for "isms".

In later years, his simplicity and austerity had the misleading effect of making both colleagues and adversaries forget the highly trained intellect of an acute lawyer.

But the "Sardar" looked far ahead and often saw things not discernible to others in the party. He was by no means cut out to fill a popular role and whist he had any amount of sympathy for the poor and oppressed, he was not carried away by sentimental considerations from the path he had chalked out for himself. And, whether it was the peasants of Bardoli or the rebellious boys of the R.I.N., if they wanted his leadership they had to accept his terms.

It was evidently a galling experience for a man of his dominating nature to have to submit to the compromises of office and to the limitations of a coalition. In one of his bitterest moods he described partition as the lopping off of a diseased limb and, if in a later explanation of the necessity of the measure, indicated the hopelessness of a situation where over large parts of North India, his writ did not run. And, in his dealings with the Indian Princes, he failed to dispaly that indomitable patience and ability to bide his time which was so typical of the "Sardar". But it was very apparent that a sense of time was pressing heavily on him and a desire to leave things better than he had found them was a driving power of great intensity.

Vallabhbhai was a practical worker who looked even on speech and oratory as a means to an end. It is doubtful whether any other Indian spoke so little and pursued so single-minded an objective. Not long ago, a foreign visitor to India who had had rare opportunities of studying conditions here, remarked to this writer: "You may not like some things that the Sardar does. You may feel that he pursues too tortuous a path for national safety. But you cannot say that he is sacrificing national interests for narrower loyalties. And there are very few left in India of whom that can be said. If the Sardar has a weakness, it is that his name should be associated with the progress and stability of the country, and I am not sure that that is not a virtue in a place like India." And he added, "After him, you will have a long uphill struggle with lesser men in whom self-interest will be the dominant note." There have been repeated occasions when people wondered how matters would emerge out of some of the Sardar's experiments; there have been suspicions that the Sardar himself was not entirely free from communal thinking.

But it has been invariably the case that the end of the story has vindicated the Sardar—or would have had his colleagues had the patience to wait through to the end.

Policies requires a certain adaptability to personalities. Vallabhbhai had spent a virtual lifetime in adapting himself to the rich, many-sided and always incalculable Mahatma. He could hardly be expected to begin afresh after he had completed the psalmist's three score years and ten and at any rate that was not the objective to which he had bent his whole life. In less pressing times, he might have proved the organiser of a new creed based on the teachings and message of his Master. But the new world, into which the country and the Congress were thrown after the Second World War, called for something vastly different and the Sardar seized the opportunity to turn his enormous capacity for organisational work. He has been spoken of as the Architect of New India. But he was something more than that.

Between the message of Gandhism and the building of New India Sardar Patel stands as a kind of St. Peter —and the difference between the inspiration and the materialisation is no less now than it was some two thousand years ago. The greatness of Vallabhbhai Patel can, in another sense, be described as a typically Indian greatness, an infinite capacity to submerge oneself in a cause and by that very act to emerge a towering personality.

The tragedy of Vallabhbhai Patel was that, even before the death of Gandhiji, the cause had taken on a blurred and indistinct outline. Sardar Patel may, by a stretch of the imagination, be described as the model of what a Congressman should be; but even that would be lacking in precision. The conventional notices have dwelt on his great work of integrating the Indian States. We wonder. The act was inevitable. The pace was set at a whirlwind's pace because of the irritating and childish strategies of rulers and states' politicians who stood in many cases for the Liberalism that had surrendered to the Gandhian Congress two decades earlier. Old memories had obviously been revived and old battles refought — this time with the skill of practice by the veteran Congressman.

There are signs in the last years of his life that the Sardar, a realist, sadly missed the Mahatma's profound and unfailing understanding. There is a touch of loneliness, of idealism, unappreciated and all unwittingly the tributes give this away. But to catch a glimpse of the new Vallabhbhai who had emerged from the twin crucibles of political struggle and political power, one must turn to that great speech in Calcutta where the old warrior resting his hands on his trusted sword, gazed dreamily ahead and spoke of political friend and political enemy, of the agents of the State and of those who would overturn that State, as all patriots of a common nation.

BLIND LOVE

COLOMBO, Dec. 16 (PTI): A Ceylonese blind girl will leave for England early next year to marry a blind penfriend.

They are 24-year old school teacher, Miss Christine Isaacs, of a deaf and blind school here, and Mr. Fred Stephens (25) employed in a copper factory in England.

Ten years ago, Christine selected the address of friend from among a list of pen-friends published in a foreign magazine, and a week ago, she received the engagement ring from him.

Everything is now ready for the wedding.

National Metallurgical Laboratory

In the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" dated November 26 in connection with the National Metallurgical Laboratory a picture of the main building was published with the caption. "The attractive facade of the main building of the Sir Ratan Tata National Metallurgical Laboratory". We are given to understand that the attractive facade is of the main building of the National Metallurgical Laboratory while the Technological Laboratory building attached to the main building of the National Metallurgical Laboratory is named as the "Sir Ratan Tata Technological Laboratory" because of the generous contribution from the Tatas.

GIGANTIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF SARDAR

(Continued from Page 16)

our lives by the great example of the Sardar."

KHER'S TRIBUTE

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Chief Minister, Bombay recalled the days when the Sardar always met Bombay's milling crowds in times of peril in the past to give them courage and confidence to defy the future. He was a leader, who had the magic wand to tide over He had that unique touch of in-any crisis confronting the people spring the millions in the country in critical times.

"When Mahatmaji died three years ago," added Mr. Kher "we were all left orphaned. But we all knew that the great Sardar was there to guide us. But today the Sardar's death is the greatest tragedy that has fallen us.

Mr. Kher then recalled his early associations with Sardar Patel and said that he could say in utter humility that the Sardar had set an example to the rest by his single-minded devotion to his Master, Mahatma Gandhi. He never lost self-confidence even in the most perilous moments After Mahatmaji's tragic assassination, the Sardar had no will to live. But, he remembered that Mahatma Gandhi had taught him to serve the country to the last breath of his life, and therefore, with an iron will he determined to live and serve the nation to his utmost capacity.

INDOMITABLE

The Chief Minister gave an illustration of the Sardar's indomitable courage

In 1940 he said, his doctors examined him and told him that he had an intestinal ailment and heart trouble. They were particularly asking him to be careful about his heart trouble. But, the Sardar smiled coolly and told them that if they could look after the intestinal trouble, he would look after his heart

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that it was difficult to imagine a more clear-sighted guide of a more trust-inspiring leader than the great Sardar. If Gandhiji invented Satyagraha it was the Sardar who gave it an edge and wielded it with devastating effect. His words were half-battles. For 32 years, he built up a great organisation which fought the British, won freedom, and placed the Republic on a firm foundation.

Mr. Munshi referred to Sardar's great statesmanship in integrating India.

The British left India divided, but with swift decision, like Bismarck, he created the strong and undivided India of today. What Ashok and Akbar did by force of arms, Sardar achieved by his unerring skill.

Sardar Patel said Mr. Munshi had left us a great message the message which a strong man like him alone can give that strength and stability were more essential to an infant nation than anything else. These come from internal security, discipline among the people and preparedness for external action.

He taught us that nations were great only when they were feared; for the weak and helpless, there were no friends.

He taught us the discipline of the strong, said Mr. Munshi. It was the lesson which he taught us that would enable us to keep our freedom and win greatness, he added.

AMBALA: There will be no public entertainment in the Punjab for seven days as a mark of respect to the memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

All Government and local bodies offices and courts will remain closed today also.

DYNAMIC ACTION

TRIVANDRUM: In a Gazette Extraordinary announcing the sudden death of India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Travancore-Cochin Government recorded in thick and black borders.

In a long life packed with determined resolution and dynamic action he has become acknowledged as one of the premier architects of modern India. His part in building up the Congress is Legendary.

POONA: The Hindu Mahasabha head office remained closed here in memory of Sardar Patel.

The office secretary of the Sabha in a telegram to Mr. Dahyabhai Patel said the Sabha shared in the grief of the nation in the loss of Sardar Patel.

NEW DELHI: The Jamia Millia Islamia, Basic Education centre near here suspended work yesterday as mark of respect to the memory of Sardar Patel.

SHOLAPUR: The Sholapur Journalists Association met here yesterday and passed a resolution expressing its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden death of Sardar Patel.

TRAGIC PASSING

BOMBAY: Mr. Gopichand Bhargava, Chief Minister of Punjab (India) in a message to Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee said: "Stunned at Sardar's unfortunate and tragic passing away. Words cannot describe heart's anguish. Congress has been orphaned and deprived of his invaluable strong support and country is extremely poorer for this literally irreparable loss.

Indian Muslim League Chief's Condolence

Mr. M. Mohamed Ismail, President of the Indian Union Muslim League, Madras in a statement on the death of Sardar Patel, said today: "The masterly and wonderful manner in which he consolidated the country and strove with his unbending will and sturdy commonsense to organise and build up the resources and the strength of the country compelled the admiration of the whole world".

"Sardar Patel's passionate love of the motherland which is in the infancy of independence and the present situation of the world did not allow him to take even as much care of his failing health as was barely necessary. The country can ill-afford especially at the present juncture to lose this rare and inspiring personality and leadership".

Mr. Ismail has sent condolence messages to Miss Maniben Patel and the Prime Minister of India.

Tributes From Nepal Congressmen

PATNA, Dec. 16 (PTI).

A meeting of the Nepali Congress volunteers was held at Biratnagar yesterday afternoon to condole the death of Sardar Patel, according to Congress reports received here.

Mr. B. P. Koirala, the Nepali Congress leader, presided.

Two minutes' silence was observed by those present to pray for the peace of the departed soul.

Nepali Congress flags fluttering at different points in the town of Biratnagar were half-masted on receipt of the news of Sardar Patel's death.

Mr. K. P. Koirala, insurgent military Governor of Biratnagar Mr. J. B. Subha, G.O.C. of the Volunteer Force and Mr. B. P. Koirala addressed the gathering extolling the services of Sardar Patel to free and consolidate India.

SHRI R. S. RUIKER: Shri R. S. Ruiker, General Secretary of the United Socialist Organisation, Nagpur, in a statement to the press said: "In Sardar's death India has suffered an irreparable loss. We had our own political differences with the Sardar but no one can question his indomitable courage."

UNITED FRONT OF GOANS: Mr. Waman Desai, Secretary of the United Front of Goans, in a statement to the press on the death of Sardar Patel says that it has come as a great shock to Goans, for whom the Deputy Prime Minister always had the most friendly feelings. In his death the Goans have lost not only a good friend but also a staunch champion who often helped them with advice and guidance in their bitter and unequal struggle for freedom from Portuguese domination. With the death of the Sardar, Mr. Desai added, an epoch in Indian history has come to end. His passing away has created a void which nothing can fill.

WEST BENGAL SPEAKER: The Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Mr. I D. Jalan, in a telegram to the Prime Minister of India condoling the death of Sardar Patel said: "Sardarji's passing away is a national calamity. He was a source of strength to yourself and the cabinet".

In another telegram to Mr. Dayabhai Patel, Mr. Jalan said: "Sardarji's passing away was not only a bereavement to you but an irreparable loss to the country. Heartfelt condolence to yourself, Maniben and other members of the family."

EMERGENCY IN AMERICA

TRUMAN ATTACKS RUSSIA & CHINA

No Appeasement At Any Cost To Bring Peace

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 15, (PTI-REUTER): PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BY RADIO TONIGHT THAT HE WAS PROCLAIMING A STATE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY TOMORROW.

In a nation wide broadcast—reminiscent of the late President Roosevelt's fireside chats at times of national danger—Mr. Truman said the United States was in gre at danger created by the rulers of the Soviet Union.

The President said his Government was starting at once to impose price controls and to stabilise wages.

President Truman said that to support the mobilisation effort he was establishing an office of defence mobilisation under Mr. Charles Wilson, President of the General Electric Company.

RUSSIA ACCUSED

Mr. Truman said: "Our homes, our nation, all the things we believe in are in great danger.

"This danger has been created by the rulers of the Soviet Union".

The President said Russia's rulers were waging a "relentless attack" against United States efforts to establish lasting peace".

"They have tried to undermine or overwhelm the free nations one by one" he added.

"They have used threats and treachery and violence."

He said the Chinese Communists by throwing their armies into the battle against the free nations in Korea had shown that "they are now willing to push the world to the brink of a general war to get what they want.

"This is the real meaning of the events which have been taking place in Korea."

FOUR THINGS

"That is why we are in such a grave danger

"The future of civilisation depends on what we do—on what we do now, and in the months ahead."

The President said the United States would do four things:

(1) continue to uphold the United Nations:

(2) Continue to strengthen the combined defences of the free world

(3) Build-up American armed forces and make more weapons "for ourselves and our allies:"

(4) Expand American economy and keep it on an even keel."

President Truman said "there is no conflict between the legitimate interests of the free world and those of the Soviet Union that cannot be settled by peaceful means. We will continue to take every honourable step we can to avoid a general war but we will not engage in appeasement".

AGGRESSION

President Truman emphasised the importance of building "the defences of the entire free world and the dangers of aggression in other parts of the world than Korea."

"In dealing with the Korean crisis we are not going to ignore the danger of aggression elsewhere" he said.

"There is actual warfare in the Far East but Europe and the rest of the world are also in great danger. The same menace—menace of the Soviet aggression—threatens Europe as well as Asia".

"To combat this menace the other free nations need our help and weapons.

Mr. Truman said the United States had powerful forces but measured against the danger confronting the country its forces were not adequate.

He said: "Our first step is to increase the number of men and women in active service to nearly 3,500,000. We have directed that this be accomplished as soon as possible."

Mr. Truman said the army and navy would increase its ranks within a few months but the airforce would take somewhat longer.

In addition the United States had 2,00,000 more men and women in the national guard and reserves.

Mr. Truman also foresaw a stepping up in the production of vital equipment. He said: "Within one year we will be turning out these at five times the present rate of production.

"Within one year vehicles will be coming off the production line at four times today's rate.

"There will not be weapons for our forces alone. They will constitute an arsenal for the defence of freedom."

Mr. Truman said he was establishing an office of defence mobilisation to be headed by Mr. Charles Wilson, President of the General Electric Company, who would be taking up this job.

He would be responsible for the mobilisation of the activities of the Government, including production, procurement manpower, transportation and for maintaining the country's economic stability.

The Government were at once putting controls upon a number of materials and products in measures to avoid inflation. These would be mainly on such items as were related to defence production and the cost of living, the President said.

President Truman said that aggression had won military advantage in Korea and he would not try to hide or explain away that fact.

"By the same token we should draw renewed courage and faith from the response of the world to that aggression. What the free nations had done in Korea is right and men all over the world known it is right. Whatever temporary setbacks there may be right will prevail in the end."

President Truman said that because of all these things he would issue a proclamation tomorrow morning (Saturday) declaring that a national emergency existed. This would call on every citizen to put aside his personal interests for the good of the country.

No Evacuation

Major General Maxwell D. Taylor, the American Commandant in Berlin, today denied reports that United States authorities were preparing plans to evacuate American wives and children in case of emergency.

"We have no plans to retreat from Berlin", General Maxwell declared.

"If we are attacked we will fight like hell.

"We are also not preparing plans for the evacuation of our dependants. We plan to stay here until our mission is accomplished", he added.

Reports from Stuttgart yesterday stated that the evacuation of American families from Germany was being prepared in detail at a private conference of major American troops commanders.

Mr. Truman told the American people that many young people would serve in armed forces, others would work longer hours and all would have to pay more taxes and do without things they liked.

U. S. FELLOWSHIP TO INDIAN PROFESSORS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI): The American Embassy and the U.S. Education foundation in India today announced a competition for Indian professors for U.S. Government fellowships in research or lecture work.

Covering partial or full maintenance at institutions of higher learning in the U.S. and travelling expenses the scholarships are for a period not less than 6 weeks and not more than 12 months beginning in September 1951.

The period of competition for these scholarships will be from December 20, 1950 to January 31, 1951.

Crown Prince Olaf of Norway chats with President Truman at the White House during an unofficial visit recently of the Prince and Princess Martha to the United States.

SPEEDING UP AMERICA'S NATIONAL DEFENCE

Senate Grants 17,809,304,429 Dollars

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter).

THE House of Representatives last night passed a 17,809,304,429 dollar emergency appropriation bill for defence by voice vote and sent it to the Senate.

The total includes 16,845,181,000 dollars for military establishment and over 900,000,000 million dollars for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The only major change made in the Bill during the five hour debate was the elimination on a technicality of the 224 million dollars allotment for the Maritime Commission to build fast cargo ships.

A number of other eliminations reduced the total asked by President Truman—18,034,911,000 to the final figure of 17,809,304,424 dollars.

The House Appropriations Committee had earlier urged Congress to grant the whole 16,845,181,000 dollars asked by President Truman to speed up national defence.

But it reduced amounts sought for the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the Subversive Activities Control Board created by the New Anti-subversive Law.

NEW ALLOTMENT

The new allotment for the army, the Navy and the Airforce would increase defence appropriations to almost 42,000 million dollars for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

The Committee said the cut of 210 million dollars in funds for the Atomic Energy Commission would not affect the programme for stepping up production of atomic weapons.

Representative Clarence Cannon (Democrat, Missouri,) Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee described the Bill as the first instalment of "a preparedness programme that will extend to astronomical heights".

INDO-U. S. AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL AID

To Be Signed Shortly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI): India has concluded an agreement with the United States on the technical assistance to be made available to her under President Truman's Point-Four Programme, it is learnt.

The agreement provides for the co-operation of the two governments in the interchange of technical knowledge and skills, integration of technical co-operation programme and the effective use of the results of technical projects carried on.

India is expected to get between 1.2 to 2.4 million dollars out of the 14.5 million dollars set apart by the U. S. Government for new projects for bilateral aid to all countries.

The formal agreement is to be signed shortly, and individual agreements for experts and training facilities required for specific projects will be signed later.

Meanwhile, schedules of requirements of the Government of India for technical assistance have been prepared and these will be sent to the Government of U.S.A. very soon. Immediate requirements are known to include technical assistance for increasing agricultural production, proper planning of multi-purpose projects, improvement of communications and implementation of education and health programmes on scientific lines.

British Parliament Adjourns For X'mas

LONDON, Dec. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The British Parliament adjourned last night for the Christmas recess but prepared for an emergency recall if the international situation takes a critical turn.

Members of Parliament who are not expected to return to the House until January 23, could be summoned at 48 hours' notice in a grave emergency.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council has assured opposition leaders that he will not hesitate to recall the House for an emergency, if it should become necessary.

MINIMISE OFFICIAL PARTIES

Suggestion To Ease Food Situation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (UPI): In view of the present food situation in the country, the Prime Minister, in a circular letter to different departments of the Government, has urged for "great care to be exercised in regard to official parties, receptions and other functions."

He has suggested that only absolutely necessary parties should be given and at such parties the eatables to be provided should be reduced to the minimum. The normal conception that only cereals have to be conserved he has pointed out, is not correct and so far as possible, other eatables should also be avoided, especially cooked articles.

In the case of dinners and lunches, the Prime Minister has further suggested, the meals served should be as simple as possible, and normally there should be three courses and no more.

KARMAYOGI TO THE LAST

Poona Tribute To Sardar

POONA, Dec. 16 (PTI).

LEADERS of all political parties in Maharashtra showered tributes and joined in expressing their deep grief at the national loss in the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at an all-party meeting convened by the Poona City Congress Committee, Mr. B. M. Gupte, President of the Poona City Congress Committee presided.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, former president of the Hindu Mahasabha, said Sardar was a "Karmayogi" who to the last day of his life discharged his duties to the nation in a manner worthy of the great sons of this country. Sardar's name, he said, would be permanently written in the history of India for the able manner in which he achieved the integration of the Indian States.

The chief of the Rashtra Seva Dal and the Socialist leader, Mr. S. M. Joshi, said that he wished to salute the "great commander" whose life was bound to prove an inspiration to all Indians.

The Poona Chief of the R.S.S. Mr. N. G. Abhyankar, said Sardar's death was a great calamity for the nation.

Mr. S. S. More, the general secretary for the peasants and workers party. Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Assembly and Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, general secretary of the scheduled caste federation, joined in the tributes paid to the Sardar.

HARTAL AT SURAT

SURAT, Dec. 16 (PTI): Surat observed 'Hartal' today as a mark of respect to late Sardar Patel.

All shops remained closed, but buses and tongas which were off the streets yesterday are plying today.

AT RAJKOT

RAJKOT, December 16 (PTI): All Government and private offices remained closed for the second day today as a mark of respect to late Sardar Patel. Markets and business houses hotels and cinemas also were closed. The banks, however, remained open.

Prayers were offered at a meeting held in the morning as also in schools and other educational institutes.

All the functions and programmes scheduled to be held under the auspices of the Congress have been cancelled for a week.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE ASSOCIATION: Ahmedabad Textile Association representatives here meeting today condoled the death of Sardar Patel and recalled his services to the working class as President of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. At another meeting the Harijans of Ahmedabad paid tribute to the Sardar and extolled him as their great friend.

DELHI JOURNALIST'S TRIBUTES

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16: The Delhi Union of Journalists which met here under the presidentship of Mr K. Rama Rao passed a resolution expressing its "profound grief" at the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The meeting passed another resolution condoling the death of Mr. R. P. Sinha News Editor, Times of India.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. P. D. Sharma Mr. Joachim Alva and Mr. M Subramanyam.

FROM PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT: The members of the staff and officers of the Parliament Secretariat passed a condolence resolution recording their "deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel". Mr. M. N. Kaul, Secretary to Parliament, described Sardar Patel's connection with the Secretariat and the way in which he maintained the independent character, traditions and conventions of the house"

Ministers Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad, Prime Minister Nehru and the Minister without portfolio Mr. C. Rajagopalachari returned to Delhi today from Bombay where they paid their last homage to Sardar Patel yesterday.

Armed Men Decamp With 11 Guns

KURNOOL, Dec. 16: A party of armed men in uniform numbering about 30, raided Siddeswaram, a village in Hyderabad state on Thursday night and forcibly carried away eleven guns from villagers, according to a report received here. The report added that the raiders forced the licencees to surrender their guns threatening to shoot them if they refused

Rebel And Statesman Par Excellence

LONDON PRESS TRIBUTES TO SARDAR PATEL

BERNE, December 16, (PTI-Reuter).

SWISS radio paid a tribute to the Indian Deputy Prime Minister, work and personality of the late Sardar Patel, in a broadcast interview last night with the Indian Minister in Berne Mr. Dhirubhai Desai.

PRESS TRIBUTES

LONDON, Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter): The passing away of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel evoked appreciate editorial comments and obituaries from most leading British papers this morning.

The "London Times" in an editorial said in the death of Sardar Patel India lost "a devoted servant and the Commonwealth a convinced, if recently enlisted supporter."

The paper added "among his own countrymen, there were some who looked on Sardar Patel chiefly as party boss eager for power and intolerant of opposition. They were given a fresh view of him by the way in which he rose to his new responsibility."

After referring to Patel's organising ability and services as Mahatmaji's principal lieutenant in the Congress the "Times" declared "he used his authority to set the movement for national independence on practical foundatoins; leaders of commerce and industry were attracted by his realism and his capacity to keep his own side of any bargain. In all his dealings with big business, his personal integrity was not questioned he was the master, not the servant of those who provided the Congress with funds. Because he knew their strength and their weakness, he could shape men to his purpose."

The methods he used to embody Indian states in the structure of the new Indian polity were those of iron; but his achievement probably ranks, in its fashion, with that of Bismark in its ruthless and necessary finality."

SARDAR WAS DOUBLE SUCCESS

According to the "Manchester Guardian" Sardar Patel will perhaps not become a legend in popular memory in India as "the other two of the triumuirate which directed India's struggle for freedom in its last years."

The paper added "Without Patel, Gandhi's idea would have had less practical influence and Nehru's idealism less scope.

Patel was not only the organiser of the fight for freedom, but also the architect of the new state when the fight was over. The same man is seldom successful both as rebel and statesman. Sardar Patel was the exception."

Singapore Tributes

SINGAPORE, December 16 (PTI): "India has lost one of her most illustrious sons in Sardar Patel" wrote the Chinese-owned "Malaya Tribune" today. It said:

"It was the strong arm of Sardar Patel that, unseen, guided the nation through the most turbulent years of India's history. He served the nation loyally, faithfully and assiduously."

The news of Sardar Patel's death was front-paged in Singapore papers this morning with double column headings and his pictures.

Indian business establishments are closed today as a tribute to the departed leader.

The Governor of Singapore Sir Franklin Gimson in a message to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India paid a tribute to Sardar Patel as "a brilliant statesman, a capable administrator and a staunch upholder of the maintenance of law and order."

Liberator Of Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Dec. 16. Over fifty thousand people gathered at the historic Fateh Maidan here this evening to pay homage to the memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Speaking on the occasion with visible emotion and almost choked with grief Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Hyderabad's Chief Minister, said Hyderabad and its people owed a special debt of gratitude to the Sardar "for it was he who created Hyderabad of the present day."

Natsir Expresses Deep Sorrow

DJAKARTA, Dec. 16 (PTI): The Indonesian Prime Minister, Mr. Mohamed Natsir, today cabled Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru expressing Indonesian people's "deep sorrow and condolences at the sad news of the passing away of the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel.

The local Indian community today assembled in the Indian Embassy premises to pay homage to the departed leader. The National Flag flew half-mast over the Embassy.

Officials of the Chinese Embassy and Indonesian Foreign Ministry met together to pay tribute to Sardar Patel's life and work.

MADHYA PRADESH SPEAKER: Shri G. S. Gupta, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Nagpur, in a telegram of condolence to Shri Dayabhai Patel, said:—

"No words can express nation's loss at the unexpected demise of Sardar. Impossible for anyone to fill his place. I offer respectful condolences on my own behalf and also members of my Legislative Assembly.

STATE MOURNING IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In accordance with the notification issued by the Government of India, the Government of Bombay has directed that the State mourning for the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel should be observed for seven days, starting from December 15. Flags on all Government buildings would be flown at half mast during the week.

BLACK-BORDERED GAZETTE

Govt. Tribute To Sardar Armed Forces' Pledge

NEW DELHI, December 17 (UPI): The Government of India in a resolution published this evening in a black-bordered Gazette of India extraordinary mourns the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister whose loss to the people of India and to the Governments at the centre and in the states is characterised as "grievous and irreparable."

The resolution exhorts the people of this country "to follow the shining example of his devotion to duty, his steadfastness and discipline, and thus to achieve, in an ever growing degree, that free and strong and prosperous India forwhich he laboured."

Recalling the burden and responsibility he bore with patience, courage and wisdom, the resolution eulogises his activities for the freedom of the country and making a united India out of hundreds of heterogeneous states, "whose separate existence would have been a powerful force for disintegration in these troublous times."

Official's Loyalty To Sardar

Officials of the Government of India met here today in Parliament House to mourn the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and pledged their complete loyalty and unremitting zeal in service to the land that the Sardar helped to liberate and strengthen.

At the meeting, which was addressed by Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General Ministry of External Affairs the resolution moved by Shri V. P. Menon was adopted:

Armed Forces' Pledge

The armed forces headquarters temporary employees union today pledged to dedicate itself to the message of discipline bequeathed by the "Great Sardar."

The Defence Secretary, Mr. H. M. Patel, presided over the unions meeting.

The meeting was attended among others by the Deputy Minister of Defence, General Himmat Singhji, the chief of the general staff, general throat, and officers of the army, naval and air force headquarters.

J. J. SINGH'S TRIBUTES

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

Sardar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America said yesterday he was deeply grieved at the death of Sardar Patel.

India needed him so badly at this critical juncture in the history of mankind. May God give strength to Prime Minister Nehru to carry the burden singlehanded" Sardar Singh said.

Powerful Friend Of U.N.

FLUSHING MEADOW, December 15, (PTI-Reuter).

MR. TRYGVE LIE, Secretary-General of the United Nations and Mr. Nasrollah Entezam, President of the General Assembly, today wired the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the death of Sardar Patel.

Mr. Lie's message said "accept my heartfelt condolences. India has lost a great leader and the United Nations a powerful friend".

Mr. Entezam said "as President of the General Assembly I wish to convey to you the sense of profound grief caused by the death of Sardar Patel.

"India has suffered a grievous blow and the world lost a great man who staunchly supported the ideals of the United Nations and worked powerfully to build up the strength and stability of his country in a critical period of world history."

On behalf of the Indian members of the United Nations Secretariat Mr. S. Lal, Assistant Secretary-General for Conference and General Services, sent the following cable to Prime Minister.

Nehru: "Indian members of the United Nations Secretariat respectfully convey to you and through you to the family of Sardar Patel their deep sense of grief at the tragic loss to the nation at this juncture. Our hearts and minds are as ever with our people in their hour of trial and bereavement."

WASHINGTON: The Indian Embassy here remained closed for the day today as a mark of respect to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It issued a special press release on Sardar Patel's career and his life's work with Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

GREAT STATESMAN

GENEVA: The President of the Swiss Federation, today sent the following message to the Indian Minister in Berne, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai: "It is with great regret that I have learned of the death of that great statesman of your country, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Under these sad circumstances allow me to offer to you and at the same time ask you to transmit to the President of the Indian Republic and to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and to your Government the expression of my deep sympathy as well as the condolences of the Federal Government."

ROME: Italian Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi tonight sent a telegram to India's Prime Minister Pandit Nehru expressing "the sincere condolence of the Italian Government and myself on the death of the deputy Prime Minister of India Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel."

Mrs. Chagla distributing the prizes to the winners of the amusing statue dance competition. On Mrs. Chagla's right is the Chief Justice, the Guest of Honour and on her left is Mr. Rustom S. Davar, Joint Principal of Davar's College.

Fifty Years In Cause Of Commercial Education

DAVAR'S COLLEGE HOLDS GOLDEN JUBILEE BALL

DAVAR'S College of Commerce which is the pioneer college of commerce in India celebrated on Sunday last its Golden Jubilee with a Golden Jubilee Ball at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. M. C. Chagla, was the guest of Honour. The Ball was a grand success. The air-Ball was a room of the Taj was packed to capacity with the past and present students of the College and with friends and admirers of the late Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, the founder of the College. There were several very interesting cabaret items including a vivacious Spanish dance by Leonor Maria, Songs by Miss Laura Hamilton, Manipuri dances delightfully executed by Miss Rashmi Doctor and Miss Llaita V. Kashinath. Miss Kashinath is an ex-student of the College and a niece of the well-known film director and producer, V. Shantaram. Sarah and Joshua Rubens gave a masterly demonstration of the Tango and Samba. A high-light of the show was a demonstration of the American Jive given by special request by two members of the Scandinavian Ice Revue. Mr. Sam and Miss Beshroze Thanawalla won a very keenly contested Quick Step competition judged by Mr. Josuna Rubens.

Among those present were the Chief Justice of Bombay with Mrs. and Miss Chagla, Mr. Justice Coyajee, Mr. and Mrs. Khandalawalla, Sir Fazal Rahimtoola, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gagrat, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Morarji.

COMMEMORATING FOUNDERS' MEMORY

Mr. Rustom S. Davar, Joint Principal of the College, explained in the course of his speech that the Golden Jubilee Ball was but one of the items of the Golden Jubilee Celebration Programme of the College and that the College authorities had already held an Open Table Tournament and were going to hold early next year their golden Jubilee Sports and Social Gathering. Mr. Davar further said that the College authorities intended to devote the proceeds of the celebrations to commemorate the memory of the founder of the College, the late Prof. Sohrab D. Davar.

In the course of his speech, the Chief Justice said that he knew very well at the bar the late Prof. Davar. Founder of the College. Prof. Davar held his College in greater esteem than anything else in his life. He had devoted fifty years of his life to the cause of commercial education and if he were alive today he would have been a very proud and happy man. Prof. Davar started the College in a modest way and today it had reached these heights. Davar's College was not only an educational institution but an achievment.

VERY POPULAR

The Chief Justice further observed that the popularity of the College could easily be judged from the very large gathering that had turned up that night. Mr Chagla remarked that commercial education played a great role in the life of a country and that Commerce did not only mean buying and selling but was a thing of international importance. He added that in his opinion the greatness of a country depended on its commerce and industry and on the manner in which training was imparted in these subjects to its youth. This service the Davar's College had been rendering to the nation for the past fifty years. The Chief Justice was confident that now that India had become independent Davar's College would play a bigger and better role and celebrate its Diamond Jubilee with even greater pomp.

Food For Madras: 5 Lakh Tons

MADRAS, December 15 (PTI): Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria, Madras Food Minister, told pressmen on his arrival from Bombay after attending the Food Ministers' conference there that Madras State had been "tentatively" allotted four to five lakh tons of foodgrains to make up their deficit for the coming year.

While this allotment would not be sufficient to meet next year's food requirements of Madras, Mr. Roche Victoria added, "The Government of India have promised to give as much as the State needs as and when shipments from foreign countries arrive in India."

The Minister said the main point that had to be decided by the State Government, he said, was the question of the continuance or otherwise of rural rationing, and linked up with this was the question whether procurement was to be continued in the deficit areas. Both these issues were urgent, Mr. Roche Victoria declared, and decisions were expected to be taken shortly, after discussions in the Cabinet and with officials of the Food Department.

RUSSIA WANTS TRIAL OF HIROHITO

LONDON, Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter): A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed today that a Russian Note was received yesterday calling for the trial of Japanese Emperor Hirohito and certain Japanese Generals

He said the note was now being translated

A similar Russian note was sent to Britain earlier this year to which no reply was given

In notes sent simultaneously to the United States and Britain yesterday Russia demanded that the Emperor be tried for war crimes and described him as one of the chief participants in the preparation of bacteriological warfare.

Indian Philosophical Congress

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16, (PTI). Mr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan India's Ambassador to Moscow, will preside over the Silver Jubilee session of the Indian Philosophical Congress commencing here on December 20.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK Dec. 16.

Previous Closing	.....	42.15
Today's Opening	.....	42.48
Difference	.....	33
Today's Closing	.....	42.65
Difference	.....	+50

He Laughed His Way Through Life Of Storm

SARDAR'S WIT WAS PUNGENT, BUT HOMELY

By G. N. Acharya

WHILE tributes are being paid to the many aspects of the personality of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, it will not be out of place, even on so tragic an occasion, to talk of his capacity for laughter. He laughed himself even in the face of the grimmest situations and helped raise laughter in others.

His wit was dry and caustic; it was also homely. It was vernacular in its character and it is rather difficult to render the Sardar's homely wit into English.

He seems to have given evidence of this capacity even during his school days. It is reported that at school at Baroda, a teacher wanted to penalise the mischievous Vallabhbhai and asked him to do the mathematical table several times as an imposition and bring it next day. The next day when the teacher asked if he had brought them, the saucy pupil said he had brought several of them, but some of them got frightened at the school gate and ran away. This was a pun on the word PARA which in Gujarati stands for a mathematical table as also a buffalo calf.

BAPU NOT SPARED

In later life Vallabhbhai turned his wit against his adversaries including Gandhiji. When he was still uncoverted to the Gandhian creed, he described one of Bapu's sermons as reading of the holy book Bhagawata before a buffalo.

As a pupil and ardent follower of Gandhi his wit was not silenced but only mellowed. Mahadev Desai in his Diaries records how, he made fun of Gandhji's medical fad of adding a pinch of soda to drinking water. While the Congress Working Committee was discussing a serious problem and Bapu asked for his solution of a tough problem he asked: "Why not add a little soda?"

In the famous struggle with the ruler of Rajkot, the Sardar had to deal with a retired British civilian of the name of Cadell. (Incidentally Cadell was at one time a Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and we still have an important city road named after him). Sardar managed to unseat Cadell, but in his place came a far trickier Kathiawadi—Sardar Virawala.

It was in comparing these two that the Sardar said at a public meeting in Bombay: "If one was a CHOR (thief) the other is a GHANTI CHOR (Double thief)".

His humour ws specifically intended for his peasant audience. It is again Mahadev Desai who records in his book on the Bardoli struggle, how Sardar gave tea to the collector. To his simple peasant followers, this looked strange and questions were raised how he could deal with the "enemy" in that manner. The Sardar would not argue the point, but said that it did not matter if they gave tea to the "enemy". "But see there is no fly in it" he advised "Otherwise you may be arrested".

This double barrelled discharge at the dirty habits of the peasants and the flimsy grounds on which people were arrested raise a laughter which swept away the objection.

QUIT ANYHOW

Typical of his rapier thrust was the famous speech he made at the meeting of the All India Congress Committee, on August 8, 1942. He was dealing with the hypocritical plea of the British that although they were quite willing to quit, there was no party to whom they could hand over power in safety.

"If you cannot give it to the Congress, give it to the Muslim League", Sardar told them. "Give it to the Princes, if you will. Why, give it to anybody you like. Give it to any gang of thieves and robbers. But Quit".

Thus did Sardar laugh through the grimmest tasks, and after all the tears have been shed for India's great loss in the death of one of her tallest sons, it is well to remember that he laughed his way through a life of storm.

SHERIFF'S MEETING FOR AUROBINDO

MADRAS, December 16 (PTI): A public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras here today expressed its profound grief over the passing away of Shri Aurobindo, the great seer, saint and philosopher. The meeting by a resolution recorded "its deep sense of irreparable loss which humanity in general and India in particular has sustained at this hour of peril".

The speakers included Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Finance, Rajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, of Chettinad, Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan.

Overseas Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Ceylon Australia, Fiji Islands and New Zealand will be made from Bombay on December 20, 1950 by P & O RMS. "HIMALAYA". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on December 19 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Indonesian Foreign Minister Mr Mohamed Roem who has been attending the Dutch Indonesian Conference on West New Guinea, left here by air this morning for Djakarta to consult his Government

PUNCTUREPRUFE

Gen K. M. Cariappa, C.-in-C., Indian Army inspected a new product called Punctureprufe compound at a demonstration given by Mr. S. C. Singh in the Army Workshop. Photo shows Gen. Cariappa seeing the demonstraton a car treated with the compound being driven over two dozen 3-inch nails.

AMERICAN MARKETS

SHARP RISE IN N. Y. COTTON PRICES

Nervous Selling In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Sharp opening gains were extended on heavy mill demand for current crop months and commission house buying of newcrops. Prices experienced occasional modest setbacks under hedge pressure liquidation but declines uncovered renewed aggressive trade buying and short covering. However the market displayed a nervous appearance as a result of the uncertainty over the Korean situation and price controls. Meanwhile Washington trade advices state that the ECA has issued 2,750,000 dollars to Formosa for raw cotton purchases.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
March	42.15	42.00
May	41.65.	41.52
July	41.15	41.00
October	37.85	37.85
Middling Spot	43.35	42.20

New York cotton Highest 42.46 at 12.52; Lowest 42.10 at 14.57 hrs.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Carryover of nervous selling and other pressure from Thursday's setback caused the main body of stocks to back farther away from the rceent recovery highs. Losses were mainly fractions to one dollar or so in fair to good activity and included leading motors, oils, rails, steels, rubbers, minings and chemicals. Operators believed that a Communist compromise on Korea is unlikely, that President Truman would declare a national emergency tonight and noted the threat to rail traffic and industrial output from the rail strike. Textiles continued to run counter to the general trend, American Woollen establishing a new 1950 high. At noon the averages were industrials 225.00 and rails 72.76 Technical considerations and eveningup prior to the Truman speech reduced or more than eradicated most losses. Moreover it was believed that a quick solution might be found to the rail strike. Final hour price changes were mainly fractions either side and rather evenly divided.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph 149-1/4; Amerex Holding 42-3/4; Anaconda Copper 36-1/2; Chase National Rank 35-7/8; Firestone Tyre 75-1/4; General Electric 47-1/2; General Motors 43-7/8; Ingersol Rand 72-3/4; International Nickel 35-5/8; National City Bank 46; New York Central Railroad 18-1/8; Sinclair Oil 31-3/4; Socony Vacuum 24-1/8; Texas Co. 74-1/2; Union Carbide 53; U.S. Smelting 54-3/8; U.S. Steel common 39-1/4; Western Union 41-7/8.

The highest and lowest U.S. steel trading prices were 39-3/8 and 38-3/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.

Prices developed a strong undertone under the leadership of soyabeans with all deliveries moving about the three dollar level and new highs for the season reflecting persistent strength of vegetable oils, good cash demand and export prospects. Fears that the spreading rail strike will cause a sharp reduction in the movement of grains to marketing centies also attracted buying interest Wheat was aided by ECA allocation to Germany and reports that Holland purchased one cargo overnight and Italy was inquiring for five cargoes.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December 2.29-1/2
March 2.42-3/4
May 2.41-5/8
July 2.35 3/4

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 15.

KARNAK		ASHMOUNI
Jan. 124.70+120	.... Dec.	122.85+175
Mar. 127.10+100	.... Feb.	123.50+215
May 128.35+145	.... Apr.	124.55+205
July 129.25+155	.... June	124.25+100

ALL CITY MARKETS CLOSED

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Sardar Patel, all leading city markets remained entirely closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 15.

2-1/2 per cent British Consols	£71-1/8
3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961	£96-1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	£107-1/8
3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	£94-3/8
Chartered Bank	£9-5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£80-1/2
National Bank of India	£32

London Copra Firm

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Copra was firm with Straits sparingly offered. Straits Dutch Eastindies F. M. delivered weight £107 paid and value Philippines nominally 250 dollars and Ceylon F. M. S. nominal at Rs. 110 all per ton c.i.f. Dec.-Jan. shipment.

Cocoanut oil held steady, Straits in drums £156 and in bulk £150 and Ceylon in drums £156-1/2 and in bulk £149-1/2 all sellers Dec.-Jan. shipment.

London Pepper Idle

LONDON, December 15.

Black pepper was idle but steady. Black Lampong December shipment quoted at 10 sh., White Muntok at 17 sh. 7-1/2d shipping weight and White Sarawak at 18 sh. 1-1/2 d. delivered weight all per pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar afloat was 1,325 to 1,400 shillings according to position. December at 1.225, January 1,150 and March 1.110 per cwt c.i.f. U. K.

Paris Bourse Nervous

PARIS, Dec. 15.

On the Paris Bourse a modest volume of offerings in a thin market promoted heaviness. International issues were the hardest hit notably Canadian Pacific, Royal Dutch and Suez. French shares were more resistant. Bank of Paris were depressed by liquidation of a block of shares. On Marche des Courtiers, Mexican Eagle and Debeers managed to put on a small advance. Rentes showed weakness in nervous market

Amsterdam Exchange Weak

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.

The Korean situation brought weakness especially in oils which closed around four points lower. Indonesians were weak especially tobbacos and rubbers following the new wage demands. Industrials carried minor losses. Shippings ruled steady but investments were weak.

Brussels Stocks Firm

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.

Colonial shares held firm in forward dealings. Rubbers, however, weakened. Most of the other sections finished unchanged to a shade below last night's close. In the spot market, coals showed signs of hesitancy but metallurgical and electricity shares were resistant. Business generally was quiet.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Open market sales approximated 225,000 ounces with the increase primarily reflecting non-regular purchases.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, December 15.

Three tons of white exgodown done at 970 dollars and 25 tons of black loose done at 535. The market was steady with sellers exgodown prices holding unchanged Black Lampong at 540 and White Muntok at 970 dollars per picul.

Indo-Soviet Contacts

Russian Envoy Stresses Need

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (PTI): M. K. V. Novikov, the Russian Ambassador to India, and here today that cultural relations between India and the Soviet Union "are not only natural but necessary between our two great countries; for, we are neighbours."

"A good part of the U.S.S.R. is constituted of the Asian peoples, who are by their customs, religions, traditions and habits related to all Asian peoples," he said.

The Ambassador was speaking at the inauguration of the Soviet Cine-Art Festival week in Calcutta today. Its inauguration yesterday was postponed as a mark of respect to the memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India.

This is the second Soviet Cine-Art Exhibition in India. The first was held in Bombay this year.

CALCUTTA SHARES FIRM

CALCUTTA, December 16.

The market ruled firm around all sections and a large and satisfactory business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three percent loan 1986 93/3 three percent loan 1951/54 100/15 SO lot three percent loan 1963/65 98/6 S L three percent loan 1970/75 97/- SL four percent loan 1960/70 108/5 S lot.

BANKS: Bharat 2/13 S L Calcutta National 12/-.

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpur 18/4 SOL Elgin Mills 17/4 New Victoria Ordy. 2/1 Jayshree Textile 6/8.

COALS: Amalgamated 34/6 Bengal 547/- S L Bharat Colliery 7/- Burrakur 14/4 C I Coal 6/- Kalapahari 63/- Talcher 2/9 Searsole 9/4 Sendra 25/- Western Bengal 6/12.

JUTES: Anglo India 291/- Belvedere 304/- Budge Budge 244/- Dalhousie 201/- Fort Gloster RTIXA Howrah 35 8 India 198/- Lansdowne 211/- F. Presidency 6/11 National 28/8 Reliance 24/10.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 32/5 Kumardhubi Eng. 7/8 Marshalls 8/8 Steel Corp. 23/2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/12 Consolidated Tin 1/11 Indian Copper 3/2 Sone Valley Cement 7/5 Alkali and Chemical 14/4 Tangeo Bros. 32/6 Bharat Airways 1/12 BIC 9/4 F and C Osler 5/- Metal Corp. 6/2 Rohtas Industry Ordy. 5/8 British Burma Petrol 1/9 India Paper Pulp 177/- Titaghur Paper 28/15 Midnapore Zemindary 59/- Assam Saws 3/3 India Steamship 7/8.

SUGARS: Mohini 3/5 Rana 14/8 Ramnugger Cane 14/15.

TEAS: Brookebond 12/12 East India 21/4 Huldibari 26/- Sapoi 13/- Hasimara 39/8 CT Jutlibari 11/4 New Dooars 420 - Rydak 60/12 CT Sarugaon 22/-.

Persecution Of Chinese In Malaya

4 ORGANISATIONS PROTEST TO ATTLEE

LONDON, Dec. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Four Chinese organisations have sent a telegram to the British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee "protesting against the persecution by the British authorities of Chinese living in Malaya", according to a Peking dispatch quoted by the Tass (Soviet News Agency) received in London.

The organisations who signed the protest were quoted to be the All China Federation of Trade Unions, the All China Federation of Democratic Women, the All China Federation of Democratic Youth, and the All China Students' Federation.

The telegram demanded that "the British Government and Colonial Authorities in Malaya immediately cease the brutal persecution of Chinese, compensate them for all the damages they haxe sustained as a result of the actions of the British Authorities in Malaya, release all Chinese no win concentration camps and guarantee that such actions will not be repeated in the future."

Call-Up In Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Regulations affecting the call up of all nationalities in Malaya will be promulgated this week-end, Sir Henry Gurney, British High Commissioner to the Federation of Malay, said here today.

He also announced that the Chief Justice of Malaya, Mr. S. W. P. Foster Sutton had been appointed Director of Manpower.

Sir Henry said it was the "will of the people that the emergency in Malaya must end next year.

REWARDS FOR CAPTURE OF RED LEADERS

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Malayan Government today offered to the public new rewards totalling hundreds of thousands of Straits dollars for the capture, dead or alive of members of the Inner Circle of the Malayan Communist Party.

The highest reward was 60,000 dollars for the Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

Concessions To Airways

PATNA, Dec 16 (UPI): It is learnt that Government of India has decided to grant a provisional license for a period of six months to an airways company to operate a scheduled air transport service on the Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Ranchi-Patna route. Along with the scheduled air service, there will also be, in due course, facilities for radio communication at Jamshedpur and Ranchi.

INDO-PAK FINANCIAL TALKS IN DELHI

Karachi Delegation To Arrive Today

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI): A three-day Indo-Pakistan Conference at Secretariat level on outstanding financial matters between the two countries will begin here on December 18, it is learnt.

Pakistan's delegation led by their Finance Secretary, Mr. Abdul Qadir, is expected to arrive here tomorrow. The Indian delegation will be led by the Defence Secretary Mr. H. M. Patel, and will include representatives of the Ministry of Finance, West Bengal, the Punjab and the Reserve Bank of India.

Among the items which Pakistan has put down for discussion are the question of transfer of Pakistan's share of the assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India, financial issues outstanding between West and East Bengal, Pakistan's share of military stores and equipments and outstanding claims of Pakistani contractors for work done in India during pre-partition period.

Items which India wants to discuss include financial settlement regarding claims of Provincial Government servants and employees of local bodies and states to provident funds and pensions, sterling pensions paid by the High Commissioner for India in London and recoverable from the Pakistan Government, payment to India of sale proceeds realised in Pakistan of surplus stores of the British Government, delay in making payment for outstanding bills by the Pakistan authorities to Indian contractors for work done during pre-partition period and non-settlement by the Pakistan railways of pre-partition claims for refund of fares, freight, etc.

Revision Of India's Tariffs

HOW TO ASSESS REAL NEED OF PROTECTION

POLICY OF PROTECTION IN INDIA:—By H. L. Dey. Pp. 25. Gokhale Institute Of Politics And Economics, Poona. Price Re. 1.

This publication contains the 1950 R. R. Kale lecture of the Gokhale Institute, which, under the direction of Prof. D. R. Gadgil, has been doing pioneering and constructive work in socio-economic studies for the last so many years. The current year's lecture was delivered by Prof. H. L. Dey, who for over four years has been a member of the Tariff Board and is now its President. Coming from such a source, a lecture on the subject of tariff policy ought to be very interesting, and in fact so far as the analysis and judgment about past policy are concerned the lecture, though brief, is very balanced and illuminating. Taking the entire pre-war period Prof. Dey finds that the policy of discriminating protection worked very satisfactorily so far as it went. Steel, sugar, cotton textiles, paper, magnesium chloride—these industries were protected to such good purpose that they progressed even during the period of depression and for the most part attained enough strength to do without protection.

The defects of the pre-war policy lay more in its dilatoriness and the narrow and interfering attitude of the executive government.

By interpreting the condition regarding raw materials too narrowly, by taking too long a time before and after Tariff Board inquiry, and by exercising both preliminry and a subsequent veto the then goverament reduced the scope and extent of protection. On the other hand it exercised both its authority and pressure to secure for British industry as much advantage as possible

The case of new industries, that is of those which could not start until an assurance of protection was forthcoming, was initially ruled out. It will be seen that these defects were the almost inevitable outcome of the political regime in which effective power lay in the hands of an Executive Council, ultimately responsible to the British and not to the Indian Parliament.

With a change in the political set-up all these limitations automatically withered away, and in recent years the Tariff Board has had an almost blank cheque to make out a case for reasonable protection. This discretion they have wisely used, and we are glad to have an assurance from Dr. Dey, that Government on the whole has not done anything to undermine the position of the Tariff Board as a semi-judicial tribunal. Like the Fiscal Convention before the War, however, we do not know how far the post-decision consultations between the departmental representatives and the Tariff Board are really a free and autonomous activity on the part of the Board. Even Dr. Dey states that in cases of ultimate difference the Executive Government has had its way.

As regards the future, Dr. Dey rightly pleads for a permament board with an autonomous status. His suggestion that the Board should not only be an examining body, but that it should also be entrusted with the functions of consultation and review is in line with lessons of experience hitherto gained. We do not, however, see the appositeness of Prof. Dey's remark that with the establishment of the Planning Commission the decision of protection would lie with that body and that the Tariff Board would be concerned only with suggesting the form, extent and duration of protection. If it were so, all the merit in having a semi-judicial Tariff Board would be taken away. The Planning Commission in its developed form would really be an executive organ of Government. While it is proper that its suggestions as regards the principles of protection having been duly accepted by Parliament should constitute the tariff policy of the state, its application, including the preliminery question whether an industry deserves protection in terms of that policy, must be left to the Tariff Board.

The fundamentals of organization do not change with a change in the custodians of power. Policy is for the Cabinet and its Executive helpers; its application is for the Tariff Board.

D.G.K.

Booed By 'Peacemen'

For forty minutes Mr. O. John Rogge, formerly United States Assistant Attorney-General, stood before the microphones at the Warsaw "Peace" Conference and amid boos and interruptions told 2,000 delegates in effort "Cut yourself free from Soviet foreign Policy."

Socialist Economics

ECONOMIC RELATIONS AMONG SOCIALIST STATES: By Milentije Popovic. Pp. 72. London. 1950. Publisher and Price Not stated.

This is a very important publication for reasons of socialistic theory as well as practice. Presumably it is issued by the Yugoslav News Agency in London. It seeks to prove that if economic relations between socialistic states are governed by the same principles of relative cost of production, exploitation of the less advanced by the more advanced is bound to result. Purchase at cheaper prices of Yugoslav raw materials and the sale to it of finished products at competitive, and in some cases of monopoly, price has naturally hit Yugoslav economy, as in fact the economy of all the satellite and ex-satellite countries, severely. The solution offered by the learned author is, however, both theoretically and practically unsound. The suggestion is that the selling nation should sell at prices which reflect the high productivity of its industry and that the purchase from a less developed country should be made at a price which is high on account of low productivity in the country of export. Any interchange of goods brought about on this basis can hardly be said to be economic exchange.

The solution of the problem of exploitation within the Soviet empire cannot be found in either economic or political theory. Both the economic and political implications of domination, be it a capitalistic or a socialist one, over dependent areas are the same.

It is colonialism that is and ought to be in the dock not any theory of socialist exchange.

All the same the book reveals in a vivid fashion the feelings of frustration that have come over erstwhile supporters of Russia sherely on account of their bitter experience as vassals.

—D. G. K.

Scientific Management

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIERCY:—By Dhruba Kumar Dutt, M.A.; pp. 31. Price Annas 8. Industry Publishers Limited, Calcutta and Madras.

It is nearly fifty years since Dr. F. W. Taylor, then a foreman in a Philadelphia steel factory, blazed a new trail in industrial management by what is now termed a scientific analysis of jobs. It consisted in assessing a proper day's work for each employee and avoiding wastage of worker's as well as the machine's time due to un-co-ordinated effort. As a result of a detailed analysis of each job, standard time for finishing it was worked out. Basic wages were fixed in relation to this standard and higher wages were paid for any improvement over it.

Encouraged by the results in efficiency obtained by the effort the new practice, which came to be called Taylorism, soon spread to other shops and industries. Under the guidance of another executive, who had to co-ordinate the work of a variety of occupations and persons in his business of building contractor, F. Gilberth, the principle of time and motion study was extended to cover not only the technical and production processes invouved in each business but also to its entire organization. The commercial financial and organizational aspects of business-management also came under detailed scrutiny and consequent rationalization and improvement were rendered possible.

A new class of experts in scientific management was created and soon the vogue passed into a new technique considered as essential to sound business-management as either technical knowledge or accountancy. It is the intention of Mr. Dutt's small pamphlet to arouse interest in the new technique among India's business executives and experts. This is to be desired from all angles in as much as not only do we need now to develop our business on lines comparable to those adopted by our principal competitors, but with our very limited 'per capita' resources we intend to develop our industries to the maximum possible extent in the shortest possible time. A persual of the booklet is calculated to stir the careful student of business to more extensive research both of foreign techniques and experience as also of our own peculiarities in each field of business.

It must, however, be realized that unless the active and creative co-operation of the workers at all levels is ensured, the scientific as well as the economic results of efficiency studies are bound to be disappointing.

On the one hand there is need for the country's distributional system being put on a just and agreed basis of sharing between capital and labour, and on the other for the worker himself being enthused with the cult of professional efficiency.

As initial opposition to and later acceptance of scientific management by workers in America and other lands proves that this is a very 'sine qua non.'

While we agree that interest in scientific management needs to be aroused and developed among all classes connected with organized business activity, we cannot at this stage sympathise with a proposal to organize an All-India Institute of Industrial Research and Management. Some further spade-work both at the study and experiment levels has to be done before a sufficiently wide choice of personnel for such a central body is made available. There is no virtue in creating bodies called by imposing names and organized countrywide unless the strength and efficiency of the personnel are of approved excellence. Further development in particular industries and regions along lines suggested by foreign experience is necessary before we can think of a new professional organization on an all-India basis.

D. G. K.

Settling It Out Of Court

This dramatic picture was taken outside a court where a Royal Commission was inquiring into allegations made by a member of the New South Wales State Parliament, Mr. Kevin Ellis, into the appointment of a Mr. Victor Nicholas Peters to the Greyhound Racing Control Board. The Commission was brought about by Mr. Ellis' allegation in Parliament that Peters had been disqualified for life in 1935 for having "rung in" a greyhound racing dog. When photographers attempted to take pictures of a witness, two other persons intervened to prevent them. In the picture Mr. Brien Hogben (left), a Sydney "Sun" reporter strikes out at one of the persons who attempted to prevent pictures.

MOST DECORATED STAR

Douglas Fairbanks (Jr.), the well-known film star and—the most decorated—with his decorations when he attended the Pilgrims Society dinner.

Lung Helps TB Cases

DESPITE advances in fighting pulmonary tuberculosis with drugs like streptomycin, doctors still regard rest as their primary weapon. To achieve rest, they often collapse a patient's lung and put him to bed for long period. But even in bed mentally active patients sometimes fail to get the needed rest.

"How can we provide even more rest?" asked Dr. Alvan L. Basarch, associate professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. An "automatic lung" was the answer. It enables a patient to receive air without exercising lungs or chest—without even being aware of breathing!

In tests on patients whom other treatments had failed to help, results were striking: They found complete physical and mental peace. Some stayed in the "lung-imobilizing chamber" for hours without even moving their hands.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

TOWARDS SOLIDARITY IN CONGRESS

Budget-Making In New Delhi

DECEMBER is the month of budget-making, so far as the expenditure side is concerned.

Each Ministry in December submits to the Finance Ministry, its estimates of revenue and capital expenditure for the coming year, commencing on April 1.

Days of war boom having passed away, India is faced with a lean year in 1951/52. This does not frighten the Honourable Ministers. The case of the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power often nicknamed as the Ministry of Waste Man-Power should illustrate the point. A Conference on Kosi Dam Project was recently convened, when attempts were made to induce the Bihar Government to promise a contribution of a couple of crores of rupees on the tacit understanding that with a similar contribution from the Nepal Government, the Ministry would be able to secure the balance of funds from the Finance Ministry.

The Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh made some reference to economy measures in his address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta during the week. He has been making frantic efforts to balance the budget. And yet, to a very large extent, he is helpless.

THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE CONTROL OF THE FINANCE MINISTRY OVER EXPENDITURE WAS LIQUIDATED WITH THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH FROM INDIA.

The Ministers create financial commitments and present the Finance Ministry with a fait accompli. Here is a case. The Health Minister, recently launched an appeal for funds for a Medical College at Delhi. She has opened a site for the College as well. In case, her appeal meets with adequate response, she would go to the Finance Ministry for the recurring and possibly some of the capital expenditure. Under the orthodox system of financial control, she would have been required to seek the approval of the Finance Ministry before launching her appeal for funds.

It Is Nehru's Job

In the last analysis, the remedy lies with the Prime Minister. It is he, who should call to book his squander-maniac colleagues.

The British system lays down that "all heads of Departments should work together as a team in the pursuit of economy in every branch and every detail of public service." The team spirit, envisaged in the British system is largely lacking in New Delhi.

This could be attributed to the fact that all the heads of Departments no longer belong to a homogeneous body, called the Indian Civil Service.

Secondly, the Ministers are the principal hurdle to the development of a team spirit.

A Secretaries Committee, it will be recalled, had submitted a plan for economy last year. Like most of the plans, this plan also remained paper plan, with one exception namely that the voluntary cut proposed of the Secretaries in their own pay was accepted. The Secretaries may agree to a certain measure of economy, but it is the Minister, who has to accept the cut in his own Ministry. Experience has shown that Ministers are not economy-minded.

Firstly, with eyes glued on the fateline, namely Elections the Congress Ministers are out to build pyramids of their achievements, of course at tax-payer's expense. Secondly, the grand dispensation provides with patronage, they could never dream before August 1947. Any economy drive will curb this precious privilege.

Safety Valve

There is yet another side of this question. In response to special appeals some economy may be effected, but only temporarily and as a slow window device. By the end of the year, the safety value of supplementary grants is used to undo "the mischief". Here is a record of a meeting of a Standing Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister himself:—

"The only item for consideration was a note regarding additional grant of Rs. 8 lakhs required during 1950-51 to meet recurring expenditure of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the National Laboratories. The Committee noted that a grant of Rs. 65 lakhs had been sanctioned for the current year and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research having reviewed the expenditure position have found that the grant of Rs. 65 lakhs is inadequate.

The Directors of the Laboratories and other officers of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had submitted budget estimates for 1950-51 totalling Rs. 91 lakhs. The Council, after carefully scrutinising this budget had reduced it to Rs. 79 lakhs. This was the minimum based on the anticipation that some of the major laboratories of the Council would be completed during 1950-51 and the full quota of staff appointed to work them. The Government however, sanctioned a lump sum of Rs. 65 lakhs. The anticipation of the Council that the construction and equipment of the major laboratories would be completed during 1951 has become a fact.

The National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, was opened by the Prime Minister on 3rd January, 1950, the National Physical Laboratory was opened by the Deputy Prime Minister on 21st January, 1950, the Fuel Research Institute was opened by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on 22nd April, 1950, the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute was opened by Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister, West Bengal, on 26th August, 1950, the Central Food Technological Research Institute was opened by Shri C. Rajagopalacharia on 21st October, 1950, and the Central Metallurgical Laboratory was opened on 26th November, 1950, by the Prime Minister. The Central Drug Research Laboratory will be opened shortly either in December, 1950, or January, 1951.

The Committee after having read the note placed before them approved the proposal that a grant of Rs. 8 lakhs should be paid to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during 1950-51 to meet the recurring expenditure of the Council and the National Laboratories. This amount will be met by reappropriation."

Only Check

One view here is that so long the Ministers remain antagonistic to economy there will be no arresting of India's downward rush to financial bankruptcy. Experts may explain away and even defend deficit financing. The fact, however, remains that the Ministerial squander-mania has made the average man apathetic to hard work and saving. He is no longer interested in his hard work.

Standing Committees

The Food and Tariff Bill debates in Parliament, during the week, have raised several important issues.

First is the issue of the utility of the Standing Committees attached to Ministries. These Standing Committees have a history. They were set up by the British Government in India to give a "safe" knowledge of the working of the Departments. It was after years of struggle that the British Government agreed to set up a Consultative Committee for the Defence Ministry. No Committee was ever set up for the then Political and External Affairs Departments. Things have radically and basically changed since August 15, 1947. The Government of India is no longer the unresponsive and irresponsible Government of the British but a responsible Government of the Congress Party. In the nature of things, there should be no question of giving glimpses of administration to a party which has the whole picture before it. The members of the Standing Committee, moreover, who are taken into confidence, and who approve of a certain scheme, are expected to support the scheme in Parliament.

Facts, however, are to be contrary. Meetings of the Standing Committees discuss and approve schemes on which lengthy and well-drawn-up memoranda are circulated to members. In the House the members either keep mum or oppose the scheme. The issue is why should the Prime Minister permit the waste of public money on these Standing Committees, which are repugnant to the Constitution and are devoid of usefulness?

The second issue is even more important. It relates to Party discipline. The type of speeches made by Seth Ramnath Goenka and Pandit Mahabir Tyagee on the Tariff Bill would make them liable to disciplinary action in Britain. The forum for criticism of Government should be the Party meeting and not Parliament. As it is these Members are bringing into contempt the Government, which is drawn from their own Party. According to Lobby reports, the Prime Minister has taken very strong exception to the lack of behaviour of Party Members in Parliament. The Prime Minister deserves all support in this regard. For, it is not the question of Congress Party but of the future of democracy in India.

Root Causes

An eminent journalist has tried to diagnose the recent fall in the prices of Government of India's Securities. Open denunciation of the Government by Congressmen and dissentions within the Congress should also have a material bearing on it.

The Government of India is a Party Government and in the absence of a well organised Party in opposition, disruption of the Party in Office should create serious apprehensions in the Government itself. This is reflected in the fall in prices of Government paper.

THE PRIME MINISTER, ACCORDING TO LOBBY REPORTS, IS FULLY ALIVE TO THE SITUATION. HIS CONSENT TO JOIN THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE AND THE CENTRAL PARLIAMENTARY BOARD SHOULD BE VIEWED FROM THE LARGER ANGLE OF COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY. HE HAS BEEN HAVING TALKS WITH MR. RAFI KIDWAI DURING THE WEEK. NEW DELHI LAYS GREAT STORE BY THESE TALKS. THEY MAY LEAD TO SOLIDARITY WITHIN THE CONGRESS.

ENGLISH IS ROUGH

NO WONDER FOREIGNERS find the English language difficult to pronounce. Here is a sentence where the "ough" has a different sound in each word:

"A rough-coated, dough-faced ploughman strode through the streets of Scarborough coughing and hiccoughing thoughtfully."

As for spelling, here's a passage that perhaps one in ten educated persons can spell correctly. Next time you're having a get-together, hand around paper and pencils, dictate it, and give a prize for the best effort:

"An analyst was obsessed as he perceived the unparalleled embarrassment of a harassed pedlar sitting on a cobbler's pony, near a cemetery, and gauging the symmetry of a potato or pomegranate, with evident symptoms of tranquility and ecstasy."

Pedlar can also be spelled peddler and pedler).

LOCAL BODIES ARE PIVOT OF NATIONAL LIFE

Sidhwa's Plea For Giving Them Adequate Authority & Funds

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (PTI).

MR. R. K. Sidhwa, M. P., said here today that local bodies were the pivot of national life. Unless they were adequately clothed with authority and satisfactorily supplied with funds, there was hardly any chance for Indian citizens to become properly conscious of their civic responsibilities.

Presiding over the All-India Local Bodies Conference here today, Mr. Sidhwa added that in order to make citizens prosperous and wide awake, it was of paramount importance that the local bodies which "fed State assemblies and the Union Parliament with the necessary talent, be kept in an excellent trim".

Mr. Sidhwa said that under the democratic republican form of India's Government, local bodies should function as self-governing units with maximum autonomy and not as subordinates of the Union or State Governments. All impediments in the way of their free development should be removed. In the past, some members of local bodies did not act in a spirit of service. That was because of "wire-pulling" by district officers and the communal virus in the body politic. But now "we must develop the local bodies boldly as a part of our programme or having a democratic republican country."

ENTRUST WELFARE TO THEM

Mr. Sidhwa said that while "police function" could be performed by the Union or State Governments, "welfare functions" should be entrusted to representatives of the public, who understood the needs of a locality. Provision of housing, milk supply, elementary education, places of recreation and medical relief could best be arranged by local bodies alone. It was necessary, however, that the Governments should broadly lay down the plan which each local body must carry out in its area.

Referring to the increasing trend of urbanisation in the country, Mr Sidhwa said, this process had been helped by industrial expansion and more recently, by the influx of displaced persons from Pakistan. The problem of sanitary amenities had become difficult. But the resources of local bodies were too meagre to enable tackling of the problem efficiently. It was, therefore, necessary for Government to allot sufficient additional sources of revenue, for example entertainment and electrimity taxes to local bodies.

The housing question, Mr. Sidhwa said, had become a matter of graves concern to all interested in the physical social and mental health of the population. Tuberculosis and venereal diseases were spreading. The problem could only be tackled on a national basis and with the financial assistance from the Centre. He suggested that the Central Government should make it compulsory for local bodies to submit suitable housing schemes and make up to eight per cent of grants on approved schemes.

Mr. Sidhwa said that there was a large number of villages having a population of two to five thousand persons without provision of any local authority for their civil administration. Panchayats of these villages should be invested with adequate powers to raise funds and exercise control over public health problems. In the towns, members of municipalities must ensure that buildings conformed to bye-laws framed under the Municipal Act.

WANTED MORE FUNDS

Pleading for allocation of more funds to local bodies Mr. Sidhwa said, "If enough funds to run the administration of local bodies are not forthcoming, if they are not allowed to function autonomously in their own sphere then it is better that the doors of these bodies be shut down and the Centre and State Governments take entire responsibility upon themselves."

Expressing his gratification that Bombay and Madras Governments had already agreed to allow a certain percentage of their land revenue to local bodies, Mr. Sidhwa said the Executive Committee of the Conference should give its best consideration to the report of the Local Finance Inquiry Committee to be submitted this month.

MADRAS, Dec. 15 (PTI): The Executive of the Madras Congress Legislature Party today decided to issue notices to Mr. T. Prakasam former Premier of Madras and five of his supporters to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them.

Man-Power Plan For India

Industry Cannot Afford Parasites • Battle Between Leisure And Luxury

BY S. R. SARNA

THE argument, why Hitler succeeded overwhelmingly in revitalizing and reorganising the Germans while Mussolini failed miserably in doing the same in Italy, may unearth many causes. One of them is said to be the difference in national characteristics —the laziness of the Italians compared with the vigorousness of the Germans. This may be true or may not be. But it is true that the factor or malfactor of 'idleness', in individuals and nations alike, weighs heavily where the future of national progress is concerned.

A British team of industrialists, which recently toured the United States to study high productivity there, put three reasons for higher output in U.S. Industries, viz., production-mindedness, novelty-mindedness and research-mindedness. It is found that tin the American foundry, annual production per man is 41 tons and in the British Foundry, 24 tons. In the cotton mills, 100 American workers produce the same amount of Cotton Yarn, as do 238 workers in Britain. Charles William Cooper of the Electric-starting and Control-gear team figured out, that to earn a pack of cigarettes in the United States, it takes 12 minutes' labour, while in Britain 90 minutes; a pair of nylons takes one hour in U.S., as compared with six hours in Britain; a man's suit three days as compared with three weeks. It may be that the British operatives work just as hard or even harder for their lower output.

Still, as the London News-Chronicle commented, "Britain rates security and leisure more highly than a better standard of living." And, if this is the case in Britain, where does India, and its workers, stand? Perhaps, at the lowest ring of the ladder, or somewhere near-about.

Conditions In India

We, in India, have got a very heavy list of holidays. First come 52 Sundays. Then, 4 days go under national holidays, 29 for communal holidays, 30 days for earned holidays and 20 for Casual purposes. Thus 135 days lost out of 365 days, ipso facto. Still further, about 25 p.c. of the working population goes without any work, at all, round the year. Then comes disguised-unemployment and under-employment. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the Indian population is engaged in agriculture and allied trades. This work normally gives seasonal employment for nearly three to four months only in a year. Where there is irrigation, agriculture can be resorted to perhaps for six to eight months. But the irrigated area in Indian Union covers only 18 p.c. of the cultivated area. Furthermore, a number of people in each agricultural family today has nothing else to do.

In organised industries, the disease is more appalling though in different form In 1948, it is estimated that 1259 labour disputes affected the industrial output, involving 10,59,000 workers and thereby 78,37,000 man-days were lost. Absenteeism in Industries is on the increase, sickness and social or religious causes accounting for less than half the period of absenteeism. And all this has contributed to falling productivity. It is figured out that the pre-war level of output in the iron and steel industry was 24.36 tons per worker. It has fallen as low as 17.66 tons per worker in 1949-50. The same is the case in textiles, Jute, Coal and perhaps every other industrial group. Labour costs have gone up, but output has fallen.

Professor B. P. Adarkar has calculated that, at the present level of efficiency, the loss due to unemployment in India, is of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores per annum "in terms of wealth which might have been produced, if there were full employment". But the matter does not end there. The cost of idle man-power, including unemployment, under-employment and idleness, is liable to shoot up very high.

What We Lose

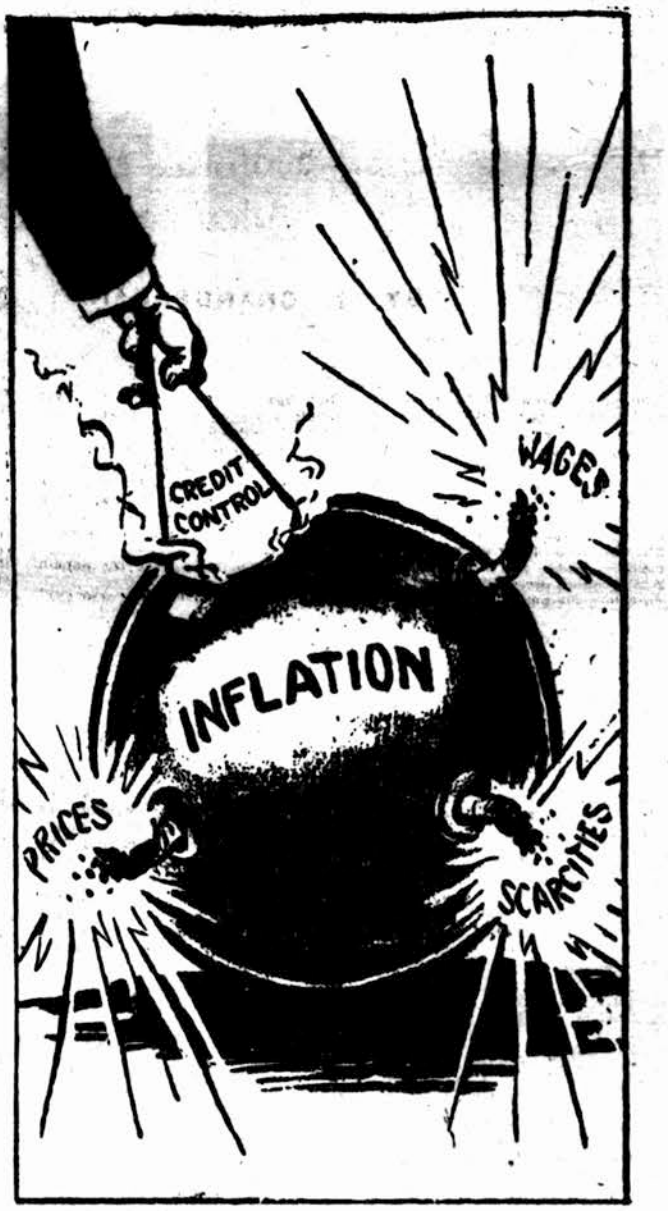
According to official estimates, the magnitude of national production in India is Rs. 4841 crores comprising of Agricultural production Rs. 2545 crores; output of animal husbandry 521 crores; net output of mining 61 crores; private Industry and trade, 671 crores; rural income including cottage industries, trade and professions 1043 crores.

But the total can be raised to its double, and even treble, if we work as hard as a nation undergoing a crisis should. This means that we are losing between Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 crores every year due to national leisureliness or idleness.

The Indian Fiscal Commission (1949-50) placed on record that "in almost all the places we visited, industrialists and commercial interests complained of deterioration in labour efficiency that had taken place during the last few years, and argued that the margin for increase in efficiency, even under existing conditions of plant, equipment and management, was considerable."

Of course there are causes for this state of affairs. Nutritional deficiencies, climatic effects, absence of adequate opportunities, lack of vocational education, all have a different story to tell. There maybe many other factors also. The Indian Fiscal Commission, commenting on this aspect, said: "The characteristics of Indian labour, its migratory nature, the high degree of preference it attaches to leisure, its resistance to high pressure efforts and rigid discipline, are well-known and have their origin in the agricultural character of the labour force, climatic conditions and other causes." It is possible that the misuse of leisure is a more important symptom and cause of apathy than we realize. And the rot, when once contaminated, spreads like wild-fire. We may not like to see the obvious. Maybe, we are touchy about the weak-spots; maybe, we are a keg more optimistic than others. But all this cannot hide the real facts, and cannot change the hard facts. "The don't care attitude; the decrying of every activity which is not the pub and pool; the stupid attempt to laugh at and debunk away what others are doing—this spreads from work to leisure, from leisure to work, gradually turning both into a hotch-potch, throwing every responsibility to winds.

"Going To Have To Snuff All Of Them."



Bishop in 'The St. Louis Star-Times'

Too Many Parasites

The fundamental difference between Indian working population and their counter-parts in the West is that whereas an Indian worker is inclined traditionally towards "Purchase of leisure", a worker in the West, on the other hand, is inclined towards "Purchase of luxury"

The average American prefers to produce more to earn enough. He will work hard, nay harder, to own a house, to buy a new car, to instal Central-heating, to purchase a radio or television set, to pay an insurance policy, to avail modern luxuries, and so on. Nobody in America believes that he will work himself out of a job, if output goes up. Mill-hands and company directors both believe that low output means high costs, which drive customers away. Producing more, at lower costs, means that customers buy and buy again, keeping men and machine busy. But an average Indian will work only to such an extent as to keep his body and soul together. The rest of the time, rather most of the times, goes in leisure, in gossips, in games, in quarrels, in intoxicants. And the result is tragically before us—lower production and high costs, shrinking standards of living; rising imports, low national income, shattering national economy.

To our shame, we find beggars and mendicants and many others who don't work, who don't want to work and live like a parasites on other's pockets. We find gamblers, card-sharpers, and Satta-Wallahs trade in cheap money; tea shop gossips,—street-corner discussions,—and many other back-water groups flourishing in this country.

To add fuel to the fire, we are told that "enterprise" is nothing, everything depends upon "Fate". Another concept, or misconcept, is the renunciation of everything wordly, that is Maya, for the world beyond. And this church of laziness is abounding in numbers, while the nation is struggling to avert a famine, to check the adverse balance of trade, to stem the cost of living, to build up a modernised economy.

It is extremely disgusting in the face of a national crisis. But how to change the current or the tide? Professor Jean Fourastie', chief of the French Inter-Ministerial Commission on productivity says: "We had been thinking that the problem of raising our standard of living was political or legislative. Actually we have come to see that it is a problem of producing". And what is true in the case of France, is true in the case of India too. We need a big movement to reform a deep-seated laize-fair. For this end, we will have,

(1) to prepare a "man-power plan" alongwith "Industrial and agricultural production plan" for sound efficient and fuller utilization of human resources.

(2) to establish a network of decentralized production, on the lines of Japan and Switzerland, on the basis of Co-operative-movement bringing steady and progressive increase in the standard of productivity, and subsequently, in the standard of living also.

(3) to inaugurate a country-wide changeover to technical-education in

(Continued On Page 27)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

STOP that noise! You're driving me crazy!"

Have you ever heard father or mother say that? They were not just kidding? 'Brain specialists have found that some people have been driven to despair, insanity, and even death by continuous noise. During war, the shock of sound waves, resulting from high explosives, actually produced death in some cases.

A sudden loud noise causes about the same reaction as does a great fight. If the reaction is severe enough, it may be followed by shock. And shock, from the medical standpoint, often is more dangerous than the injury which produced the state of shock.

The problem of noise has become so great particularly in cities—that scientists in many fields are working on it. Medical men have found that any noise at all is irritating, if there is enough of it. The noise about us as we work, study, sleep, travel, or go about our daily duties, cuts down our efficiency. It can disturb our health, comfort and peace of mind. It brings loss of sleep tired nerves and poor digestion.

Measuring Sound

Scientists have a way of measuring sound by means of sensitive machines. The unit of measurement is called the decibel. You have heard the term, no doubt, on the radio or at a contest when the audience is asked to show its approval of contestants by applause. The volume of applause registers in decibels on the soundmeter, or "applausemeter".

Decibels are easier to understand by comparison than by definition. An ordinary conversational voice will average about 40 decibels. Normal noises in a business office blend into a noise of 50 decibels, but a noisy office will soar up to 70 or more.

The rustle of leaves rings up only 18 decibels, but that radio turned too loudly will register 65 or so. An automobile horn blasted at you from a distance of ten feet not only counts 120 decibels, but it hurts your ears, makes you mad, and raises your brain pressure.

Remove The Rattle

Traffic noises of the city are not rhythmical and so our ears do not adjust to them as they do to some sounds. In certain tests made the noisest street intersections averaged a decibel count of 86, with a high of 98 and a low of 70. The buses setting up speed after stops send the soundmeter to 102 decibels. Continuous sounds of more than 100 decibels are dangerous to the ears. Constant exposure to sound of 120 volume will cause premature hardness of hearing, and at 145, noise even for a brief period can be dangerous.

Manufacturers of automobiles, streetcars, trolley coaches, and other vehicles are using rubber and other sound-insulating materials to cut down the noise and rattles. This is especially appreciated in residential sections, and near hospitals, schools, and churches.

Sound materials are being used widely in the building of factories, offices, stores, and homes. "Quiet" is the big talking point in the sale of household appliances such as refrigerators and oil burners. Telephone and radio engineers have just about solved the problems of interference and static noise in radio sets.

Shush Yourself

We cannot completely eliminate noise, nor would we want to. Absolute quiet is not desirable to the human nervous system. But man-made racket can be reduced to a point where it is no longer a hazard to the health of mind and body.

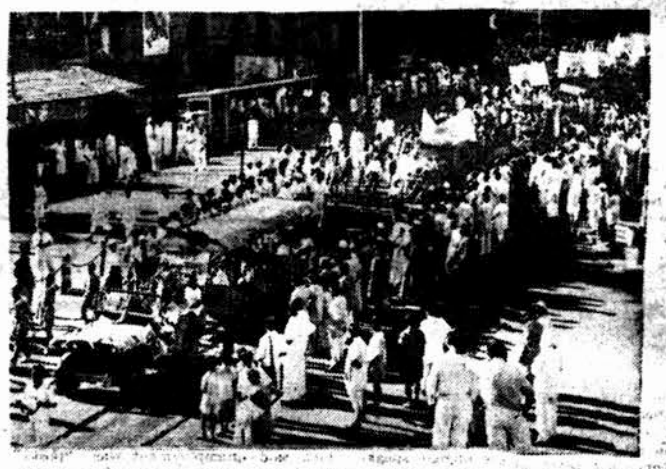
Surveys show that the most annoying noises are caused by automobile horns, sequealing brakes, city buses, cut-outs, and motorcycles. Other objectionable sounds are those of overloud radios, factory whistles, riveting, pneumatic drills, and noisy games and parties.

How noisy are you? Do you speak more loudly than you need to? Do you laugh and yell shrilly at the wrong time and place? Do you play your radio or record player at full volume? If you drive, do you blow your horn needlessly? Do you slam doors? Do your shoes clump or click when you walk?

Surely if you do any of these things, you don't do them on purpose. Remember, Daddy and Mummy aren't kidding when they say, "That noise is driving me crazy"

Speak Softly

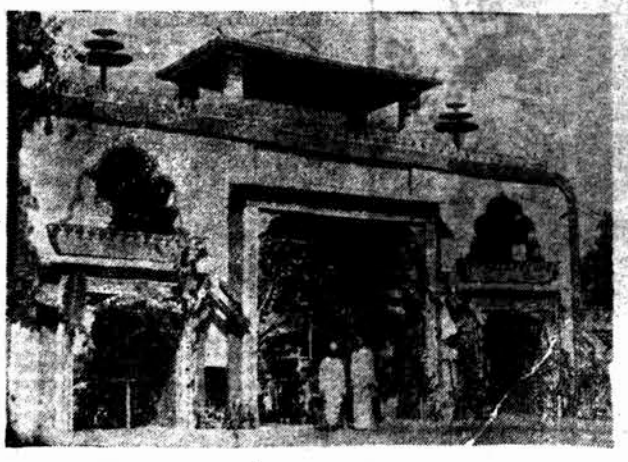
Speak gently to a little child
So lately come from where each word he heard
Was softly echoed from eternity;
To him the world is such a lovely place,
Speak softly now.
Let yours not be the first harsh word
To mar his perfect trust. Too soon he'll know
Unwilling, eager pains of growing up.
Keep kindness wrapped about him
While you can.
Speak softly now.



A view of the novel kind of Children's procession arranged by the Balkan-ji-Bari on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee celebrations in Bombay.

Gandhiji's Teachings were the chief subject in one of the stalls at the 'Swapna Desh" Exhibition of the Balkan-ji-Bari at the Azad's Maidan.

Shrimati Freny Desai (right), Shrimati Jaya Udeshi (centre) and Shrimati Tehmi Shroff (left) who exerted themselves for the success of the Exhibition viewing some of the posters there.



The grand entrance gate of the "Swapna Desh" exhibition

Fireside Friends

Perhaps the greatest redeeming feature of the long winter evenings is that they give us more time for reading; the fireside is the happiest rendezvous of a reader with his books.

It is true that the modern miracle of radio has brought such companionable delights as music and drama to the fireside; but the place of books there is still supreme, for while radio listening many widen our interests reading makes the full man.

Books help to build up the true wealth of a nation—character; and a reading people is likely to be an intelligent people. So let our firesides this winter, with all their friendly associations, be places of national well-being. A book by the fire is symbolic not only of personal contentment, but of a people who have found the key to true happiness.

Student Explorers

This summer members of the Oxford University Exploration Club are visiting Kerman in Central Persia, on the western edge of the great desert of the Southern Lut. Kerman is a meeting-place of ancient caravan roads from India to Europe and from Central Asia to the Persian Gulf. It was visited by Alexander the Great and by Marco Polo.

The Oxford party, which includes students of soil-chemistry, botany, zoology, and geography, plans to travel in a 15-cwt. truck from Beirut in the Lebanon to a village close to Kerman which they will use as headquarters. They will make a study of village life and agriculture, and plants and small animals will be collected for the British Museum and the London Zoo. A study will also be made of the present inhabitants of Kerman; these include the descendants of the ancient Medes.

Disturbing

The lecture was in progress when the professor noticed a student who appeared rather drowsy.

"You can't sleep in here," he said sharply.

"I could, sir, if you would speak a little more quietly," said the student.

Balkan-ji-Bari

And who have not yet joined the great Brotherhood of boys and girls—the All-India Children's Association—Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. He will, indeed, be glad to hear from you!

And can we be of any service to you?

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

FIVE YEARS AFTER

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(Continued from page 6)

gined itself to be progressive. Utopian, looking to the future, in reality the "normalcy' that it demanded was a romantic version of the days before 1914, when capitalist economics and Christian morals had supposedly worked without a flaw.

Harding, Bonar Law, Poincare, Stresemann—the representative statesmen of 1923—were all concerned to restore a vanished past. For that matter even Wilson's ideal of self-determination was a dying echo of Gladstonian doctrine, not a vision of the future. The statesmen of 1950—Truman or Attlee—are looking forward. Maybe their vision does not extend very far; but at least they have escaped from the illusion that it is possible to retrace their steps. In this they are representative.

No Englishman imagines that it is possible to restore the British Empire as it was in the nineteenth century; no American imagines that the United States can ever again lead a life of irresponsible isolation. Or rather, though a few imagine these things, public opinion rejects their dreams.

It is a temptation to make this the conclusion. The English-speaking world of the second "postwar" is more mature, more level-headed, more adult, than that of 1923; incredible, indeed, that it should have improved so much in less than a generation. In 1923 a conclusion based on the English-speaking world and that of Western Europe could have passed as a verdict on the world as a whole. Western capitalism was still master. The statesmen who met at Paris in 1919 had called themselves the Supreme Council; and they truly supposed that they were supreme in the world. Even when the United States withdrew, the destinies of the world seemed to depend on the decisions of England, France and Italy. Add a reconciled Germany, rank the Japanese as honorary Europeans, and the world would be complete. Much of the disappointment of that postwar world sprang from the illusion that the Big Three, squeezed away in the western extremity of Eurasia, controlled events. Here lies the greatest contrast with 1950.

Once upon a time, Western Europe issued orders to all the world; now it cannot even defend itself. Though there are endless meetings of Western European statesmen, no one supposes that these will dictate events elsewhere; hitherto they have produced only paper projects for co-ordinating European defence before it is too late. Even the United States, despite its preponderance of material resources, stands on the defensive; it allows things to happen, instead of determining the agenda of history. The Western world of 1950 has improved socially on the world of 1923; but now it exists on sufferance, not of its own right.

Communist Challenge

The Atlantic community has ceased to be the center of the world culturally as well as politically. In 1923 it seemed certain that Western values and beliefs would soon encircle the globe. All other civilizations—Mohammedan, Chinese, Hindu—were dead or dying. Soon everyone would wear a collar and tie; keep office hours; exercise vote by ballot; practice birth control; drive an automobile; pay an income tax; enjoy freedom from arbitrary arrest. By 1950 it has become clear that Western man exported his mechanical powers without exporting his ideas. His economic, military, cultural weapons are being turned against him by those who lack his virtues—though perhaps they have virtues of their own. The first postwar knew Communism; but it seemed then a disease of Western civilization, not a challenge to it. The first Bolshevik leaders were men of European mind, concerned to draw Russia more into Europe; their isolation was imposed upon them by the blunders of Western statesmen. The Communist movements of Germany, France and Italy grew out of earlier Socialist movements; they were not created or, at first, directed from without. Communist Russia was certainly idealized by millions of workers in Western Europe; but it was an ideal because it was supposed to be accomplishing the Western principles of Socialist democracy, not because it repudiated Western values. Moreover, Communism was still regarded as a European problem. No one noticed the Congress of Eastern Peoples which met in Turkestan in 1921.

By 1950 liberal civilization, supreme and universal after World War I has lost much of Asia and now seems in danger of losing the continent of Europe as well. European statesmen talk more sensibly, perhaps even act more sensibly, than after World War I; but their spur is a new fear, not a new wisdom. In 1923 men's minds were taken up with the French occupation of the Ruhr; if only German reparations could be settled, the world —it was believed—would be secure and at peace. In 1950 who cares about reparations? Not even the Russians, now that they have carried home their loot. Who cares about "the German problem"? The only German problem is when and how to arm the Germans against the Russians; it seems beyond the bounds of credibility that the Germans themselves may again menace the world. Thus it is not only better sense that makes the men of 1950 resist the excuse of labelling everything evil "postwar"; they have found a larger label, one that will stretch even farther. Both labels serve the same purpose: they enable men to evade their problems or to give out that they are insoluble. When men said unemployment was "postwar," they meant that nothing could be done about it except to lament that World War I had taken place. And when men say that Communism is sweeping Asia, they are halfway to implying that nothing can be done about it.

As a matter of fact, many "postwar" problems of the twenties found a solution in the thirties; but these solutions did not depend on merely waiting until the effects of World War I should wear off. Thus Keynesian economics (a very different matter from Keynes's illfounded attack on reparations) broke the problem of mass unemployment. In the same way, "Communism" would lose its hypnotic, paralysing sound if there were a serious attempt to answer the question: "What causes men to become Communists?" The mortal error of the Western world is to imagine that Communism is caused by terror—by the secret police and the concentration camp. These are part of Communism, not its cause.

Communism is caused by the sense of economic and social injustice; by unquestioning belief; by the longing for Utopia. The Western world will get Communism only if it is false to its own standards and tries to fight Communism in kind.

The answer to intolerance is tolerance; the answer to intransigeance is compromise; the answer to unquestioning enthusiasm is skepticism; the answer to grievances is to redress them. The men of 1923 erred when they looked back regretfully to the past and lamented that the Great War had taken place, instead of facing their problems as they came. The men of 1950 make the same mistake when they regret the growth of Communism and lament the days when Russia was not a great power. The appeal of Communism is real; and so is the strength of Soviet Russia. To suppose that either of them can be made to disappear is the last of the Utopian illusions which the men of 1950 have inherited from a previous generation.

In 1923 men thought that the only alternative to Utopia was to be disillusioned and embittered. But men will not live forever in cynicism and despair Fascism and Communism, new Utopias, were called in to take the place of the liberal Utopia that had failed.

But the men of 1923 were wrong: there is a third way between Utopianism and despair. That is to take the world as it is and to improve it; to have faith without a creed, hope without illusions, love without God.

The Western world is committed to the proposition that rational man will in the end prove stronger and more successful than irrational man. If the Western world abandons this proposition, it may conquer Communism but it will destroy itself.

(A.J.P. Taylor is a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and author of "The Course of German History" and "The Hapsburg Dynasty.")

THE HEEL OF ACHILLES

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(Continued From Page 4)

send my bearer to me at once, will you?

P. S. Yes Sir. (Goes out....the G. M. paces the floor in deep cogitation .....In a few moments, the P.S. returns). I am sorry Sir, but Balgovind is not in the house.

G. M. What? Balgovind not in the house? Where is he?

P. S. Madam says that he has gone to Burrabazar on personal business.

G. M. "Personal business"! Who gave him leave?

P. S. I don't know, Sir.

G M. Now, now, now, this is the very last straw. I have to be ready for the house in an hour and Balgovind is sent out of the house on personal business.....Now, how on earth.....Ask my wife to be so good as to come in for a moment, will you? (P. S. goes out and in a few moments, the G.M.'s wife enters. The P. S. stays out).

G. M. Now what in Heaven's name is all this?

W. I am very sorry. I told him not to go. But you know what servants are like these days. If I held him back, he might give notice. You remember how we suffered last month?

G. M. But.....but.....this is impossible! How can I get ready for the house? What about my bath, my hair, my clothes? How am I going to manage all that?

W. Can't you manage just for today? There is the other boy who might help? Or, I will do it if you like.

G. M. The other boy! You! (Smiling in supreme contempt) What do you or the boy know about dressing a man? And then, my hair! You know I had a hair cut this morning. Now, who is going to apply the new dye on my back hair? Tell me that. You?

W. Yes. Why not? I can do it.

G. M. I know. You would pour it all over my neck and face and all .....No no, it is out of the question. It is Balgovind I taught how much to put on....It simply means that I shall not attend the House today, that's all.

A grim silence for a few moments).

W. Don't take on so. It is silly to speak of not attending the House simply because Balgovind is not here.

G. M. You SAY so? You say that after all that I have gone through? Have you seen this sherwani? (Picks it up and shows the front). This sherwani with eleven buttons?

W. Eleven buttons? But what's wrong with eleven buttons?

G. M. That is all you know about a sherwani. And you talk of helping me with my bath, and my hair, and my clothes! You would have me go to the House in a sherwani with eleven buttons?

W. But how many buttons should it have?

G. M. TWELVE! TWELVE! TWELVE! The whole world knows it. And you wish to make me the world's laughing-stock?

W. But I can sew one button on it if you like.

G. M. What? Where? Where is the space for it? How are you going to match it with the rest of them? (Gives a wry smile) That is all you know about it!..... .No, no, it is hopeless. It simply means that I cannot show myself in public, that's all. (In complete resignation) Well, well, I suppose I shall have to put up with it.

W. But only because of.....

G. M. Yes! "Only because of"! I am not one of those westernized "S-a-a-bs" who are mad about the matching of their ties, am I? I am not one of those who must have eggs and fish and meat in their morning meal. I believe in simple life, simple food, simple clothes. And yet, I cannot get just a slice of papaiya, or a piece of barfi for my breakfast. And not a soul to help me with my bath, or my dressing. And you say, "only because of"! (Flops down in a chair in utter weariness) Well, it is no use. Bhatiya! Where is Bhatiya? (Goes to the door and calls him. Bhatiya enters) You needn't transcribe that speech, Bhatiya. It will not be required. You go and phone the Chief Whip. Tell him I am unwell and will not be able to attend the sitting.

W. But .....

G. M. (In sorrow rather than in anger) No! It is no use. Go Bhatiya, do as I have told you. (Bhatiya goes out).

W. (Pleading) But listen! Don't do this I am sure we can manage somehow.

G. M. (Sadly) I tell you, I can't..... Don't bother. It does not matter. (A silence follows in the midst of which the P. S. bursts in excitedly).

P. S. Sir, Sir! Balgovind is here! He has come back.

G. M. (Jumping up) What! He has come back? Have you seen him?

P. S. Yes Sir. He is waiting outside.

G. M. Thank God! Then why don't you ask him to come in?..... Thank God! Now hurry up, Bhatiya. Get along with that speech. What do you think the Chief will say if I am late for the sitting? Hurry up (The P. S. leaves the room). (To wife, all smiles now) It's all right, dear, quite alright. (Speaks very affectionately from now onwards) Just leave me alone with Balgovind for a few minutes. (The wife looks doubtfully at the breakfast tray). Oh I shall eat your Karachi halwa and your bananas, don't worry! But don't blame me if I come back in pieces from the House. (The wife gives a look of protest. The G. M. laughs) Now be a dear and send Balgovind in, will you? I am sure he will be able to do something with the sherwani. Do get a move on, dear, (gently pushing her towards the door) I've got just 45 minutes to go. (Sees her out of the room and returns smiling and wiping his forehead). Thank God!

(The Curtain falls as he is returning)

MANPOWER PLAN FOR INDIA

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(Continued from page 25)

colleges and Schools and technical-training for adult unskilled working-population. And

(4) to create incentives that will stimulate enterprise. We should not forget that man is a highly charged bundle of nerves, energies and abilities, including the powers of mind and emotions. If these powers are denied expression, blunted and frustrated in work the outcame is a feeling of discontent which makes it harder to start any creative activity. On the contrary the more these powers are used the mose they lead to enjoyment and to further activity. In short, the dejected become more and more dejected the energetic become more and more energetic. And we need energy very badly.

We will have to do it and do it quickly. In the words of Shri. Gulzari Lal Nanda, Vice-Chairman of the National Planning Commission, "The neglect and misuse of many past years and the ravages of the recent war make progress painfully slow. All suffer, but this suffering must end soon. It will, if the workers in rural occupations, in factories, mines, docks railways, everywhere make up their minds to give best to their work, whatever it is, without wasting a moment of time or grain of material. There is no other way."

Arline prayed nightly for a baby sister. The prayer was answered, and the much-longed-for baby sister grew into a mischievous little imp, who scattered toys and wrecked them ruthlessly.

In due course of time, still another baby sister joined the family. When the prayerful little girl was shown the newest arrival, she said.

"I'd like to know who prayed for this one. I know I didn't."

★

Little Johnnie had been naughty and as punishment his family made him eat his dinner on a little table in the corner of the dining room. No attention was being paid him until he was heard saying his grace:

"I thank Thee, Lord, for preparing a table before me in the presence of mine enemies."

★

Little Charles had imbibed a great deal of the lore of his father, who is an efficiency expert. The other night his dad overheard him saying his evening prayers, and was shocked at the break-neck speed with which the child was making known his petition.

"Son," he gently interrupted, "why don't you pray slower?"

"Oh, I couldn't do that!" the youngster exclaimed. "Just think how many boy-hours and girl-hours would be wasted if I kept all the other children waiting!"

HOW TO FIND IDEAL MATE • Essential Traits: And Pitfalls To Avoid

DEEP in the heart of every American maid is an earnest yearning to marry well. To some, this may mean marriage to a man with money. But to most, it means marriage to the right man, writes Charles Curtis, in 'Coronet'.

But who is the right man?

Experience is a wonderful teacher. I have shared many marriage problems with young people. Watching their successes and their failures, I have seen the ancient laws of human nature at work and have learned therefrom some basic rules. They are:

Know your prospective mate's background.

Know his character and personality today.

Know what he wants tomorrow.

With this knowledge, you will be ready to make up your mind about any man. Without it, you will be fashionably starry-eyed and innocent —but you will also be a sucker for a slicker.

The First Problem

My daughter came to me in ecstasy several months ago and said, "Dad, I've found him. He's the most wonderful man in the world. He's a chemist —a scientist! We want to get married in June."

How many other fathers have faced the loveliness of the girl-in-love and felt the futility of words!

"But how long have you known him?" I asked.

"Oh, weeks and weeks!"

"Where is he from?"

"Someplace out West. He's wonderful and—"

"But can he support you?"

"I can work, too. I'll take a secretarial course...."

It is difficult to steady a girl who stands in love's slip stream, yet it must be done. Many parents have told me: "My daughter is head-over-heels. She won't listen to me. How can I make her see that this boy is not right for her?"

My answer is always the same: "By not talking about this boy."

I have talked to many girls about their marriages but never about their sweethearts, and thereby avoided a mistake shared by most parents.

Girls in love must defend their sweethearts (and they would be less than admirable if they did otherwise), but they are also eager to know the foundation stones on which successful marriage rests. So I talk to them first about background.

Greek Dictum

The Greeks stated flatly, "What you were, you are."

Hence, if a girl would marry well, she must concern herself with the basic elements of the mate's background: religion, education, social standing, wealth, and age.

Do I hear a girlish voice speaking with sweet petulance, "But what possible difference can it make—if we love each other?"

Let me tell you about Frank Logana and Leona Duvalle. The day they were maried, her home town was like a carnival. Her father owned steel mills and he gave her the best. Dating through their last two years at the university, they were completely in love. After the ceremony there was a reckless, noisy pilgrimage from cathedral to airport. No honeymoon ever had a better beginning.

Back at his home, however, it was different. Frank's mother didn't get her dresses from the big city and his father didn't own steel mills. He ran an elevator.

They rented a one-room apartment and Leona wrote her father for money, but Frank would have none of that. She wore out her frilly trousseau and he could not buy replacements. No gay parties at clubs now; instead, Frank's crowd got noisy at crossroads taverns.

After two years, Leona went back to her family. Frank complained, "If I'd give her the world, she'd ask for a fence around it!"

Eternal Issue

What difference does background make—if you love each other? It makes all the difference in the world, and don't think you can change it.

Almost as surely as oil and water do not mix, neither do youth and old age, rich man and poor girl, nor the intellectual husband and the numbskull wife.

When a girl tells me, "We like the same things and believe in the same things," she is announcing one of the most important ingredients of happy marriage. But sometimes a girl will say, "We like the same things but we don't agree on religion. Does that mean we can't be happy together?"

Esther, a lovely Jewish girl, was in love with the son of a Baptist minister. To him, the Jewish religion was something as foreign as voodoo. We three talked about their problem several times and I advised against their marriage.

"I know Jews who've married Gentiles," she insisted. "They're happy as can be."

"True," I said. "They can be happy when neither person is really devout. But, ask yourself if you could approve your children being brought up in your husband's faith, not in your own."

MISS LATIN AMERICA

Wearing a Brasilian Bikini suit, Patricia Patterson Castro, who is "Miss Latin America" is already a famous model, and is to tour 20 Latin American republics.

Only Way Out

Next, we shall consider the more immediate problem of the man-in-a-million, whom you think you know today. He has come along to touch your heart with stardust. But what is he really like, this man you may marry? Have you read the signs and studied the tides of his nature? To do so, let's turn to the five solid traits of character on which his suitability to be a good husband is based.

First, is he sociable?

Young Gwen loved people and the activity of small groups. Then she married a boy who was a natural scholar. He loved books and the quietness of the evening.

Within six months she realized that she had made a serious mistake. "We just aren't right," she said. "At first, Jim went with me to some of my groups, but I know he was miserable. And I'm just as unhappy if I stay home and try to sew while he's working with his studies. What shall I do?"

"Break it off," I said. "If it was a mistake to commence, it is a mistake to continue."

And a few months later, this marriage problem was permanently settled in a divorce court.

Important Trait

The second important trait in a man is his honesty.

Grace Oundervelt went to my church out West. She met a boy named Perry at a social evening, and before long they were having dates frequently. No one knew much about his background, but he was attending church regularly—and that was enough.

Their romance developed at a dizzy pace and presently he talked her into a midnight elopement. He came for her in a gleaming new car and they drove to a near-by state for the ceremony. The police caught them after a week of honeymooning and recovered the car, which Perry had stolen.

Few men are so blatantly dishonest, yet many are dishonest in less obtrusive ways. Instead of telling outright lies to others, they are evasive. So ask yourself these questions about a man you are considering as a husband:

Does he keep his word in small matters? When he starts a job, does he finish it? If he fails at something, does he always offer an alibi?

Remember—no marriage can ever succeed which is not founded on honesty.

Dependability

The third trait, one of crucial importance, is dependability. A man may be honest but not dependable.

Dependability is the mortal that holds the bricks of marriage together. It provides strength when one is weak, and courage when one is afraid.

In a mate, dependability may take the shape of never being late to dinner without letting you know, of cheering you up when you are blue, of not staying out all night, of demonstrating his love in dozens of ways, of backing up your decisions affecting the children, of being honorable and fair.

Our perfect man, then, is sociable, honest, and dependable. Surely that is enough. But not quite. I would have him blessed with emotional stability.

I know a charming girl who recently welcomed a young engineer home from South America after three years of ardent correspondence. For 30 days they were in each other's company almost constantly. To her, he seemed perfect—until the night he took her to a certain cafe for dinner. She told me about it later.

Danger Signal

"We were enjoying the evening," she said, "until the waiter brought my dinner. Somehow, he brought something I hadn't ordered. Then, to make matters worse, he became confused and dropped a pot of coffee. Jerry blew up. He gave that waiter the bitterest tongue-lashing I have ever heard."

"Why are you telling me this?" I asked her.

"I'm scared," she said.

"Has anything like this ever happened before?"

"Not exactly, but when I think back, I find certain incidents that might have warned me."

Presently, she sent Jerry back to South America and turned to a less volcanic boy.

So set this test against your own Jerry! Does he take offense easily? Does he flare up without reason? Is he on bad terms with his family? Does he sulk? If so, beware, beware!

Initiative

Finally, one more trait completes my list. The man must possess initiative.

Irene, a close friend of ours, was in love with a boy who had everything. He sailed through high school and college, getting top grades. But after five years in business, he was exactly nowhere.

Irene and we sometimes talked about their problem.

"He does everything so well," she said proudly. "He can be anything he wants to be."

"What does he want?" I asked.

"His first job was in production, then he switched to advertising. Now he's in sales."

"That's a lot of moves in five years," I remarked. "What's he working towards?"

"Oh, he's waiting until he hits the right job."

He is 35 now and he still has not hit the right job. He and Irene are married but they are not happy. He is still the best and handsomest dancer in his crowd, yet that is small comfort to Irene when she wrangles with creditors. She knows she is trapped, but she hangs on for the sake of the children.

But you still have time. Use it to measure your man's initiative. Does he enjoy working on community problems? In his church or club, does he act as chairman of any committee? Does he make swift decisions? If he does, and if he possesses all the traits previously mentioned, he is almost certain to make some girl very happy.

What About Tomorrow?

But wait. There remains one small unvisited area in his mind: What does he want for tomorrow?

Security for both of you, a home, good health? What of money, position, and fame?

Is it wrong to want to be famous? No, but it might be wrong for you. That depends on the two of you, just as it did in the case of Charlie and Nora. She was a platinumhaired youngster, endowed with classic beauty and a joyous wit. They met at a coast resort and their love was like a flame. Their honeymoon was idyllic.

Then they went to Charlie's home city where he owned a successful airplane-parts plant. Nora looked at the big houses on the hills ringing the

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Mrs. Samuel Johnson

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one cannot take her to have been much deluded by it.

It seems indeed to have been a sense of his intellectual majesty which held her on to Johnson for she was "so much engaged by his conversation" that she overlooked his poor appearance and his odd idiosyncrasies and told her daughter, "this is the most sensible man that I ever saw in my life".

Anna Seward has an anecdote of Mrs. Porter's reply to Johnson's popping the question which leaves the feeble but indubitable impress of a salty wit "You are not twenty-five", his mother said to him when he sued for her consent to the marriage. "Where are your means of subsistence? You have great talents, but, as yet, have turned them into no profitable channel."

"Mother", said Johnson, "I have not deceived Mrs. Porter, I have told her the worst of me; that I am of mean extraction; that I have no money and that I have had an uncle hanged. She replied that she valued no one more or less for his descent; that she had no more money than myself; and that though she had not had a relation hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging".

And Mrs. Thrale, who had good reason to know, that Johnson "loved his dinner exceedingly" has left us another episode about his wife, which has an agreeably pungent flavour about it. "I asked him if he ever huffed his wife about his dinner?" "So, often", replied he, that at last she called to me and said, "Nay, hold Mr. Johnson and do not make a farce of thanking God for a dinner, which in a few minutes you will protest not eatable".

The married life of Johnson seems then to have been tempered with a fragrance of witty rancour on both sides, which, since was also seasoned with the touch of good humour in their disputes, led to no rubbing the wrong way. They fell out, Johnson told Mrs. Thrale "perpetually" but about nothing very serious. She was one of those passionately scrupulous women "troublesome to their best friends, slaves to their bosoms" who "sigh for the hour of sweeping their husbands out of the house as dirt and useless lumber"—and Johnson was a dirty and careless man. This incompatibility was a certain source of trouble and one even inclines to think that Mrs. Johnson was somewhat an indifferent cook. Still she was no dullard and she held her husband in high esteem and seems to have lovingly responded to his "tumultuous and awkward fondness" so that as Boswell recognized her faults were "perfectly compatible with his fondness for her especially when it is remembered that he had a high opinion of her understanding and that the impressions which her beauty, real or imaginery, had originally made upon his fancy being continued by habit, had not been effaced, though she herself was doubtless much altered for the worse".

Mrs. Johnson with her love of rouge and cordials and her celebrated bosom, seems to have on her person the charm of an intelligent, middle-aged barmaid, playfully girlish on occasion, but to be depended with confidence for considerable goodsense. Their mutual attachment has never been in doubt or question.

When Mrs. Thrale, years after Mrs. Johnson's death, asked Levett, Johnson's shabby-looking medical hanger-on, about her, she could only learn of "perpetual illness and perpetual opium". Did Mrs. Johnson, we we wonder, die of cancer? The echoes that reach us from her deathbed are, though faint still grievously all of a shake; her death shook Johnson to his foundations, and left him in bereavement", a childless widower, abandoned to sorrow, and incapable of consolation."

When poet Robert Frost was asked what most influenced his life, he said, "When I was twelve, I worked in a shoeshop and all summer I carried nails in my mouth. I owe everything to the fact that I neither swallowed nor in-

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And
Richard L. Frey

East-West vulnerable.
South dealer

NORTH
♠ A J
♡ 10 7 2
◇ A Q 6
♣ J 10 7 4 3

WEST	EAST
♠ 5	♠ 7 6 4 3 2
♡ A K Q J 9	♡ 8 6 4 3
◇ 5 3 2	◇ 8 7
♣ K Q 9 6	♣ 8 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 10 9 8
♡ 5
◇ K J 10 9 4
♣ A 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Dbl.	Redbl	Pass
Pass	2♡	3♣	Pass
3◇	Pass	4◇	Pass
4♠	All Pass		

WEST opened the king of hearts and continued the suit. On the second round of hearts, South descarded his low club. This was a fine play since there was no way to avoid the loss of this trick in any case and it gave West the chance to abandon the hearts, in which case South could avoid the necessity of trumping a heart.

As it happened, West was not to be dissuaded from his proper course. He continued with a third round of hearts. Once more South cagily refused to ruff. This time he had to throw a diamond which otherwise would have won a trick!

Now West could not profitably lead another heart. If he did, dummy could ruff, allowing South to keep all five of his trumps. South could then draw all of East's trumps safely, after which it would be easy to take the rest of the tricks.

Curiously enough, although South's diamond discard at the third trick was a fine play, South could have made his contract even if he had ruffed the third round of hearts.

In that case, proper play would consist in drawing exactly one round of trumps with dummy's ace. Then declarer would switch to diamonds and continue that suit until an opponent ruffed. This play would reduce East to the same number of trumps held by South. The last trump carefully preserved in dummy would prevent East from forcing declarer to ruff another heart. Whatever East returned, South would be bound to regain the lead with his ace of clubs, draw trumps, and win the rest of his diamonds.

VARIETIES OF 'COW TREE'

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(Continued from Page 2)

plants also try to pass off as useful by carrying the names of other arboreal archangels. While the genuine Cow Tree is Brosimum Galactodendron, so many other trees, some of which are mentioned below, are also called as Cow Trees or Milk Trees. The exudation of milky juice from their stems or leaves is taken as the main criterion while styling them so.

The Cow Tree of Para (Mimusops Elata) belongs to the family of Sapotaceae. The latex exudes in abundance when the bark is cut. It has about the consistency of a thick cream, used either as milk or glue. The timber of this tree is valuable and the fruit is edible.

The Cow Tree of Br. Guiana or HYA HYA (Tabernaemontana utilis) belongs to the family of Apocynaceae (or Dogbane family) and is found in British Guiana in South America.

Ossoma Utilis, found in South American region, it has also edible sweet fruit. Ossoma Guatemalensis is found in Guatemala. Both these plants belong to the family of Apocyaceae.

The New Zealand Tree (Epicarpus Microphyllus). It exudes a milky sap.

Polygala Amara is the Bitter Milk Wort. Polygala Vulgaris is reputed to increase the milk of nurses. Both these plants belong to the family of Polygalaceae.

Ficus Saussureana of the family Euphorbiaceae is also called the Cow Tree.

Cat's Milk or Sun Spurge (Euphorbia Helioscopia) of the family Euphorbiaceae is an erect annual herb. Its milky juice is applied to eruptions and the seeds are given with roasted pepper in cholera. The Gum Plant or Caoutchoue Plant or Knife Mending Plant (Euphorbia Cattimandoo) is an erect shrub, giving an abundant milk, which hardens to a kind of gutta percha. It is found in our country hedges. Round Milk Hedge or Milk Bush or Round Tree Spurge (Euphorbia Tirucalli) is found all over our country. The latex and bark are used medicinally, the milky juice being used locally to cure syphilis. The wood is white or grey and forms good powdered charcoal. Jamaica Milkwood Sapium laurifolium) also belongs to the family of Euphorbiaceae.

Milkwood (Pseudolmedia Spuria) also belongs to the family Moraceae.

Pulmonaria Officinalis is the Lady's Milk Wort or Lung Wort.

Massaranduba produces from its bark a virulent supply of milk as pleasant to drink as that of a cow.

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The so-called milk found in all the above plants is scientifically called 'latex' or milk sap, which is white in colour and thick in constitution. It is in fact an emulsion of various substances suspended in a watery medium and containing various gum resins, fats, wax, etc. Sometimes latex may also contain poisonous compounds, which serve as a protective measure for the possessor. Latex in plants is like blood in animals. It is found in laticiferous cells. When the plant is wounded, it gushes out but coagulates on exposure to air. On drying, it leaves a sticky elastic mass. All milk plants are provided with phloem portions accompanied by laticiferous tubes, which are analogous to our blood vessels. Latex is not necessarily restricted to a particular organ of the plant and may be found all over the plant. The latex is chiefly produced by plants belonging to the families of Asclepiadaceae, Apocynaceae, Sapotaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Moraceae, Cichoriaceae, Polygalaceae, etc.

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Rubber is a product of latex only. The India Rubber Tree (Ficus Elastica) and the Para Rubber Tree (Heavea Brasiliensis) are responsible for the production of most of the rubber. The latex is generally tapped by making a slanting cut around the trunk and draining the same into containers attached in the front. The latex is then allowed to coagulate and is worked out into rubber by a series of processes. Rubber, gutta percha, chickle, balata are the chief commercial products formed out of latex. Balata trees occur sporadically over British Guiana. The Sapodilla or Sapota Tree (Achras Sapota), the luscious fruits of which slide down our water mouths under the local name of 'Chikkoos', yields in addition to the hard elastic and durable timber the gum called 'chikle', which forms the basis of 'chewing gum.'

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In an ancient land like ours, where cow worship was traditionally kept up, it is but appropriate to import these Cow Trees as well. We can offer our worship to the 'Cow' in the form of the animal and the plant side by side, both of them yielding the same much desired vital commodity, milk. The Americans, to whom the Cow Tree is a common object, may not attach even as much reverence to the Brosimum Galactodendron as we pay to our Holy Basil or Tulsi Plant (Ocimum Sanctum).

Our distinguished Finance Minister, who changed his career from a botanist to a banker, might not object to spending a few dollars in importing these curious and useful plants to our country, where they can be tried at first on our hill stations as an experimental measure.

HOW TO FIND IDEAL MATE

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(Continued From Page 28)

valley. "That's where we ought to live," she said. "You make the millions and I'll handle the walruses who run the town."

"But I don't want to make millions," Charlie said, "I've got a good start here and I'm satisfied."

"You're not really," she argued "Just wait and see."

Nora played her cards with skill and luck, and presently the right people were inviting her to their parties. Charlie went along, wearing the face of a man who would rather be home in bed.

One night he rebelled. "Parties bore me and are a waste of time."

"You make them a waste," she retorted. "I've introduced you to ten different men who could play your plant on the map."

He said: "Forget it, honey." But neither of them did.

At the end of a month, he was taking her to parties again and she was up to her old tricks. Then, one night when I was dining with them, their conflict broke into the open. She started it with: "The Fannings are moving out of their big house. Why don't we buy it?"

"That's for rich people," Charlie said, "I couldn't pay the taxes."

"You could if you'd expand."

"I don't understand you," he replied angrily. "What in the world do you want?"

"I want the best," she said. "I don't want anybody in this town higher than I am or richer."

"I guess that does it," Charlie said. He went up to his room and packed a suitcase and walked out of his house. Next day, his lawyer made arrangements, and presently Nora drove to Reno.

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So make this your final rule:

Be positive you understand your man's ambition and that you sympathize with it; and be sure you will be content to abandon your own ambition if it happens to conflict with his.

Summing it all up, you must think about the man you might marry in terms of his yesterday, today, and tomorrow. What was he, what is he, what does he want to be?

But you ask: "Isn't there a quicker way of measuring my chances. Haven't you a thumbnail test?"

Yes, I have—and it is remarkably accurate. If you want to see the sort of husband and father your man will be, look at his father. If you want to know the sort of position you will occupy as his wife, look at his mother.

The pattern repeats again and again, the same traits, habits and errors. If the marriage you see is beautiful and good, you are a lucky person. If what you see is ugly, run, run for your life.

By Way Of Report

Mary brought home her report card with A in everything but deportment, and that, apparently, was very bad.

"But what do you do?" demanded her mother. Mary admitted that she and the little girl at the next desk whispered a lot. "Then", said her mother, "I should think your teacher would move your seat."

"Oh, she can't," said Mary. "The desks are glued down."

"Billy," inquired the teacher, "can you tell me where the Red Sea is?"

"Yes," answered Billy. "It's on the third line of my report card."

Wishing to test her children's powers of observation, a teacher told them to write down what they would think if they went into a room and found cobwebs there. Each child in the class except one gave her the kind of answer she had noped for: that the room had not been dusted lately; that it had not been in use; that the person responsible was dirty and lazy. Jennifer's answer was sublime in its simplicity and refusal to jump to conclusions. "A spider had been there," she wrote.

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LATA SINGS TO CONQUER

Lata Mangeshkar, the well-known singer and film play-back, busy with her fan mail from far-flung admirers all over India.

She never neglects her music lessons and practice which keeps her voice in perfect trim.

★

A MUSICAL FAMILY

A happy family group of Lata Mangeshkar From Left: Lata, Meena, Mrs. Dinanath Mangeshkar, Usha and Hridaynath—three sisters and one brother with mother (in the centre). Even the kiddies are talented in dance and music.

Photos By Mohite

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